RBST

Rare Breeds Survival Trust

# ANNUAL REPORT

## AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2019

#GoNative

Charity registration number: 269442 Company registration number: 1204694

*A Southdown conservation grazing The Green Park's wildflower meadow as part of The Royal Parks' Mission: Invertebrate project.*

RBST
Rare Breeds Survival Trust

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*Cover photo:*
*British Lop pigs at*
*Trevaskis Farm, Cornwall.*
*Photo by: Linda Trotman*

# Our goals and what we're doing to achieve them

## Goal: A reverse in the decline of all livestock breeds on the Watchlist

**What:** We aim to have all the breeds on the Watchlist stable by 2025

**How:**

- We are refocusing our messaging showing the economic, social and environmental relevance of native breeds.
- We use the latest technology to save our rarest breeds, as with the British Lop Pig Project. What we learn from this project will be applied to the benefit of other breeds.
- We will continue to equip breeders and potential breeders with the knowledge they need to keep animals through our Grazing Animals Project courses and online resources.
- Over the next two years we are identifying 'Priority Breeds' and will be creating Conservation Plans for each of them.

## Goal: A comprehensive up-to-date Gene Bank

**What:** The RBST Gene Bank is the charity's single biggest investment and a key national asset. We will work towards making this a National Gene Bank, supported by government

**How:**

- We are implementing a clear strategy which will support the maintenance and acquisition of animals to ensure the future of our native breeds.
- We need to ensure that the original genetics are preserved and can be drawn on in the future.
- We are actively promoting the importance of the Gene Bank to potential donors and funders and will ensure that its importance is widely understood.

## Goal: Livestock genetic diversity recognised by government and wider society as a fundamental element of agricultural and biodiversity policy

**What:** We lobby for genetic diversity to be recognised in government policies such as the Agriculture Act, Rural Development Policy and Biodiversity Policy

**How:**

- We are joining formal partnerships and networks to highlight the many benefits of our native breeds.
- Our strategic work will build on our good media profile to ensure that native breeds are recognised in policy as being crucial to bringing greater sustainability to modern farming and land management practices.
- Our volunteer network represents us at shows and highlights the range of rare breeds that exist and their many and varied uses to the public.

**Gail Sprake**
Chairman

# A message from our Chairman

**I am delighted to present the RBST 2019 annual report.**

It was a big year for RBST. The government's commitment to conserving native livestock and equines in England in the new Agriculture Bill represents the culmination of twelve months' lobbying.

This is probably the single most beneficial development for native breeds in a generation, and it wouldn't have happened without RBST; after all, there are no other organisations making our case. I was delighted by the wide range of grateful and encouraging comments we received from members, supporters and many others when the news came out.

Having secured government commitment to support native breeds in England, we need to ensure that breeds in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland get similar treatment.

The Scottish Support Groups have already started work on this with their government and we will be looking to do the same with each of the devolved administrations.

Of course, securing commitment is nothing without delivery, and so we've been working alongside our friends in the farming and conservation organisations to ensure that government policy really delivers for the breeds.

The lack of local abattoirs remains a big issue for many native breed keepers and we have been raising it in a variety of forums, including in Parliament to a committee of MPs. Whilst we may not be saying much that is new, it's great that we are now being listened to and this demonstrates the growing regard for RBST.

We continue to seek markets for native breed produce whether that be meat, wool or eggs. The Primitive Produce Project, run by our Cumbria Support Group, raised the profile of the primitive sheep breeds and we will carry on working with fellow stakeholders on developing more wide-ranging initiatives.

2019 also saw us begin to roll out our new project-based approach to conservation. As you read through this report, you will see summaries of many of these new style projects, but these are only the start. It is an approach that we will continue to work on and develop.

Going forward, the focus will be on working out what our conservation priorities should be, where we can use our resources most effectively, and delivering fully worked-through, costed plans. These plans will also provide the basis for our fundraising in the months to come.

With all this in place, we will be more focussed, efficient and well positioned to advise farmers, breeders and others on breeding strategies and provide support for wider conservation projects.

But RBST isn't just about conserving the breeds, it's also about promoting them. Our network of farm and city parks is one of our most important showcases.

Showing farmers the benefits of keeping native breeds has always been a prime objective. Now we are focusing our efforts to reach those that are looking at doing things a little bit differently. To this end, in 2019 we had a significant presence at the Farm Business Innovation Show and the Oxford Real Farming Conference as well as the more established agricultural shows we traditionally attend.

It's not just existing farmers either. We need to convince the next generation of the benefits of native breeds too. That's why we've set up an Education Working Group. We've already teamed up with a number of other rural organisations, colleges and higher education institutions to make sure we work efficiently, sharing resources and avoiding duplication, but there is a lot more to do.

The final part of all this is to gain wider recognition of our mission and increase our reach. And for that we need the media. I am delighted to say we had significant coverage in 2019 in the farming press, Farmers Weekly and Farmers Guardian, and the wider rural press including Country Life, the CLA magazine, and shortly, the Countryside Alliance magazine.

Of course, we'll never get to the next level unless RBST is efficiently run. That's why we've begun to overhaul many of our organisational structures, particularly the senior management team, and our budgeting and financial management.

All in all it has been an exciting year and I firmly believe that RBST has an even more exciting future we can all look forward to.

*Shire horses at the National Trust's Wimpole Home Farm, an RBST Conservation Farm Park.*

**Christopher Price**
CEO

# A message from our Chief Executive Officer

**In 2019 we laid the groundwork for revitalising RBST; putting in place the structures, systems and policies we need to be efficient and effective. We fully reviewed our corporate strategy and drew up a series of work plans to ensure we deliver it.**

2020 should see us building on that work and really start delivering for the breeds we exist to save and promote.

At time of writing, the restrictions necessary to respond to the coronavirus outbreak are just starting to bite it's already clear they will have a significant impact on how we go about meeting our objectives. The vast majority of the events we were either organising or intended to attend have been cancelled. in addition, at the very least, the concerns of many of those we seek to influence, whether they be prospective members, funders or politicians will inevitably be elsewhere.

Nevertheless, we are determined to deliver on what we can, and make the best use of the time and other resources that become available to find new opportunities to conserve the breeds.

The most significant change to the running of RBST in 2019 was the appointment of a senior management team to ensure we achieve our conservation objectives and do so whilst making the most efficient use of the resources available.

Our new Head of Conservation, Prof Philippe Wilson, will be bringing a more strategic approach to our work. He will be working with Field Officer Tom Blunt, to determine our priorities and produce a series of considered costed conservation plans to address them. We made a start on this new project-based approach in 2019; going forward the projects will be more ambitious and more wide ranging.

In addition, the Conservation team will continue to provide native breed keepers with comprehensive and up to date guidance on livestock keeping and breeding. RBST will always be the "go to" organisation for anyone interested in these issues.

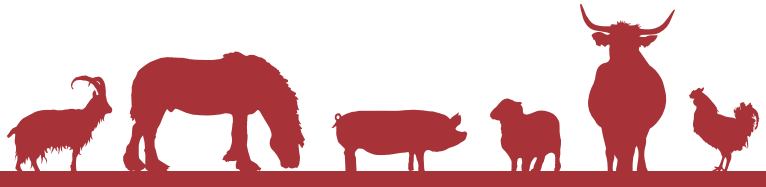
RBTS's networks of accredited farm parks are a major conservation resource and that is why we bid, successfully, for funding from the Prince of Wales' Charitable Fund to consolidate and enhance the network. Andrea Parry-Jones, our new Farm Parks Project Officer has been appointed to manage the project. She has begun a series of meetings with each of the farm park managers and is already identifying opportunities to strengthen the network.

Of course, we'll never get to the next level unless RBST is efficiently run. That's why we've appointed Claire McNicol ACA as Director of Finance and Operations, a chartered accountant with a huge amount of experience in financial management. She has led on the preparation of our first comprehensive budget in many years as well as overseeing a review of all RBST's internal policies and procedures, including our financial, HR and commercial policies.

Our financial performance in 2019 was strong and generated a net surplus of £158,955, a significant improvement from the net deficit of £641,749 in 2018. We have also worked to close the gap between our total income and total expenses and indeed I am pleased to say this gap is reducing. The future remains challenging and more needs to be done to continue to close the gap between our income and expenses. However, we have set a challenging but realistic budget for 2020 with a raft of management actions to diversify and increase our income streams and be more efficient in our spending.

2019 saw us restoring the foundations of RBST. In 2020, working with farmers, breeders our members and supporters, we will build on these to make a real step change in restoring the fortunes of our native breeds.

**#GoNative**



**Claire McNicol**
Director of Finance & Operations

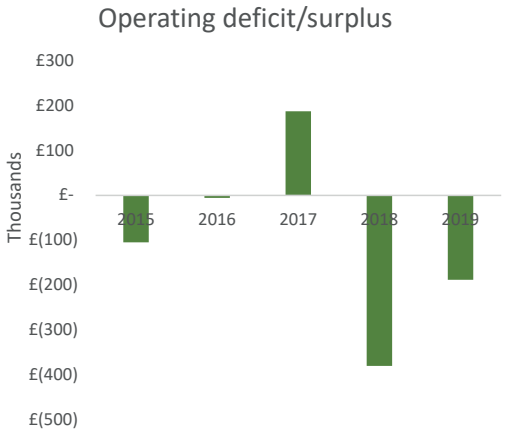
# A message from our Director of Finance and Operations

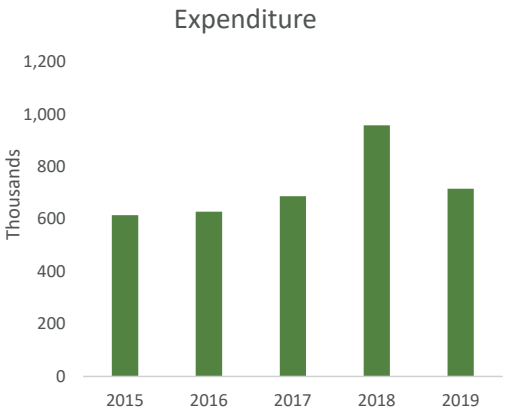
**I am pleased to say 2019 was a year of marked improvement from a financial perspective. The Trust succeeded in reducing the operating deficit, despite legacies being at a five-year low, and we continue to target improvements in this area.**

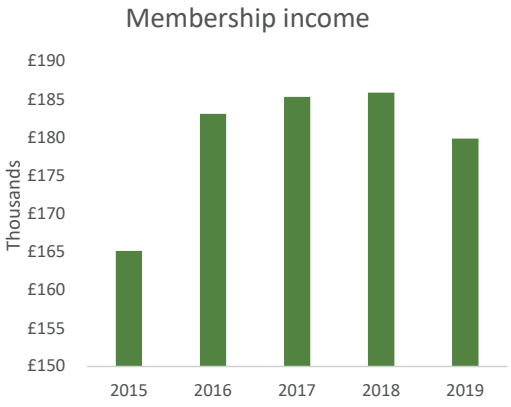
Membership income remains challenging in the current environment. A drive towards gift aid registration in 2017 and 2018 masked an underlying trend of decreasing individual membership income, this trend is now feeding through in the 2019 figures. We are seeking to offset this by reducing our reliance on individual membership income and diversifying our income streams.

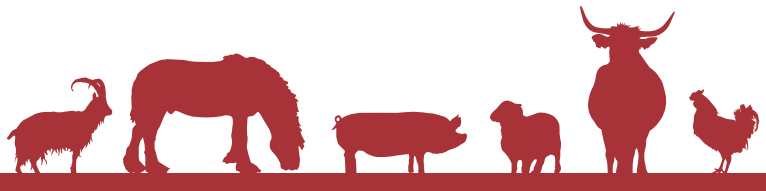
Expenditure in 2019 was significantly reduced due to a reduction in support costs as well as external consulting and professional fees. The Trust worked hard to attract and place a high-quality management team to ensure the required skill set is now in house.

For the first time in many years we conducted a zero based budget. This has identified and informed a list of management actions we will be executing in 2020 to continue to improve RBST's finances. At the time of writing we are in the process of updating the budget, to take account of the ongoing impacts of Covid-19 and there is no doubt we will feel the impact of this. However, due to our strong reserves position I would like to take this opportunity to assure members that RBST has the financial strength to weather this storm and be well placed to execute our ambitious conservation strategy once we are able to resume business as usual.



**Philippe Wilson**
Head of Conservation

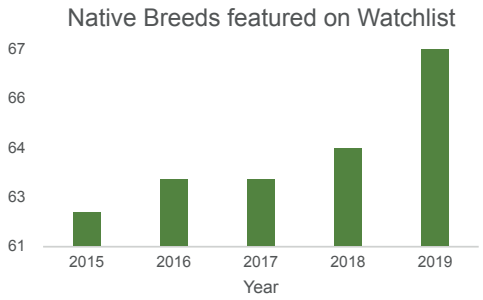
# A message from our Head of Conservation

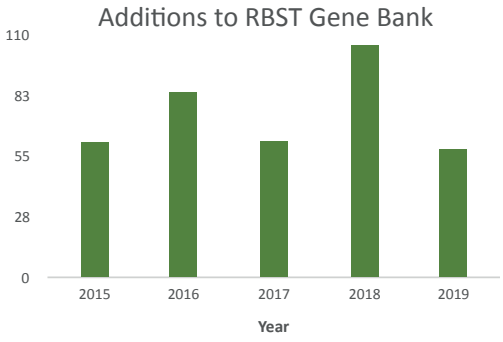
**Having been in post almost two months at the time of writing, the scope and gravitas of our mandate to safeguard the future of the native breeds is not only clear, but more pertinent than ever in the current global climate.**

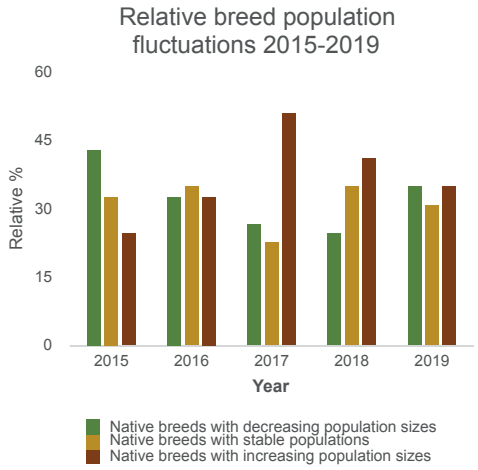
Indeed, the fortunes of our native breeds have been known to fluctuate with market, environmental and socio-economic effects. Moreso than ever, we are **monitoring** these populations and maintaining a forward-facing view of their future through the Watchlist, with 67 breeds featuring in 2019.

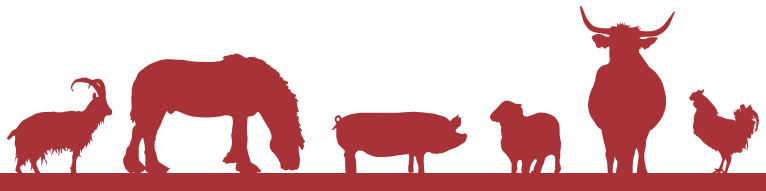
Whilst we carefully monitor the numbers of these breeds, we are undertaking dedicated conservation programmes to **save** the most vulnerable and secure their future for the next generation. In line with this, we apply cutting-edge conservation science, both in the field and in terms of genebanking; again more than 50 additions to the RBST Gene Bank in 2019 sees us continuing to develop our cryoconserved assets and safeguard the key genetic resources of our native breeds by undertaking a more strategic approach to semen and embryo collection; targeting the most valuable genetic assets as a priority and making each addition to the Gene Bank a considered and meaningful contribution. Furthermore, in 2020, we will be undertaking a comprehensive review of our cryoconservation processes, applying best practice as defined by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

In tandem with these objectives, we also need to **promote** the natural, economic and welfare capital of our native breeds, through education, publicity and linked initiatives; the fortunes of our native breeds have improved since 2015. Indeed, we have seen an overall decrease in those breeds suffering with diminished population sizes, with a comparable increase in our native breeds which are growing in numbers, and in a few cases, thriving. We see this as a continuing goal; through bespoke and tailored conservation programmes, we can combine genebanking, fieldwork, productivity metrics and breed promotion to really deliver for each of our native breeds. I look forward to working towards this future with our members, placing RBST at the forefront of native breed preservation as the serious, scientific conservation organisation in the sector.



# Achievements & Performance in 2019

**In this section we outline a selection of our top line achievements for 2019.**

## MISSION 1: MONITORING NATIVE FARM BREEDS:

**Every year we collect data from breed societies and use the number of animals registered in a year to estimate the total number of breeding females. From this we produce our annual Watchlist.**

## A public good

With the Agriculture Bill recognising the importance of conserving native livestock, equines or genetic resources relating to them, and classifying these as a public good, the 2020/2021 RBST Watchlist carries even greater significance.

Rather than simply serving as a breed inventory, the Watchlist helps to put the spotlight on those breeds in need of support and, in some cases, it is apparent that it has had a remarkably positive influence on the fortunes of our native breeds; in that light, it can be seen as a public good in itself.

Overall, the 2020/2021 Watchlist saw relative stability across most of our native livestock species, a positive outcome in itself. Amongst the sheep breeds there have been no drastic changes and in Category 6 – other native breeds – there have been improvements.

A sheep breed that has seen its fortunes rise since joining the Watchlist in 2014 is the Border Leicester, which moves to category 5, having enjoyed its best year yet in terms of female registrations.

The Norfolk Horn saw an overall drop over the previous three years in registrations and one concern is its geographical concentration, which increases vulnerability in the case of a localised notifiable disease outbreak. Geographical concentration can pose other threats too. In 2019, we talked about the blip in figures which was probably attributable to the 'Beast from the East' followed by a very dry summer. When we come to report on registrations in 2021, there could well be an impact caused by extensive flooding and extreme weather conditions.

Cattle breeds appear to be doing well in general, with most movements relatively minor and no downward change of categories, although herd dispersals may have a future impact. One of our rarest breeds, the Vaynol, has seen a substantial increase thanks to the ongoing Vaynol project. Ten years ago, the entire population was located as a single herd at Temple Newsam. Today, there are five herds, spread around the country with the latest in Kent, and the breed benefits from an active and strategic breeding programme.

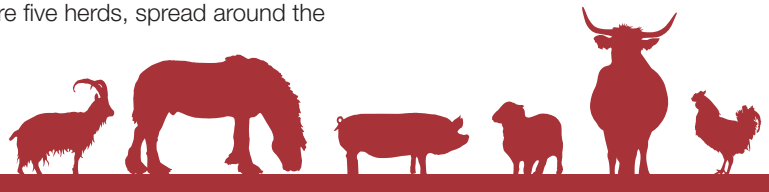
In pig breeds, only the British Landrace and Large White have seen slight increases, with all others showing a marginal decline in sows having pure-bred litters. The pig industry is complex and since 1975, the BPA has seen dramatic fluctuations based on international trade. One significant factor for our pig breeds is the number of breeders – and recent years have seen the exit of key breeders having a disproportionate effect on numbers.

There has been good news in the equine section of the Watchlist, with an encouraging rise in the number of Cleveland Bay registered breeding females. This is a breed that has benefited greatly from the work of Dr Andy Dell, who developed the SPARKS system as a breeding tool for the Cleveland Bay Horse Society. From a non-viable 22 registered breeding females in 2004 the number now sits at 98.

Heavy horses, the focus of RBST's fundraising campaign in 2019, have moved into a phase of stability, reversing the downward trend, while New Forest, Dales, Highland and Fell ponies have shown an increase in their numbers. Hackney horses and ponies, and Exmoor and Dartmoor ponies have, on the other hand, shown a decrease.

Lastly, good news for goats. Bagots now have an estimated female population of 350 and have made the positive move into category 4. Used increasingly in conservation grazing, and with a very active breed society, the Bagot has found a new role in the agricultural landscape that will help secure its future. Golden Guernseys similarly have seen numbers increase substantially.

**19 breeds have dropped**
**23 breeds remain static**
**23 breeds have improved**



RBST
Rare Breeds Survival Trust

# Watchlist 2020-21

**This list is based on estimated numbers of registered breeding females producing pure-bred offspring in the UK**

RBST would like to thank Defra and UK Breed Societies for their help producing the Watchlist.

KEY: + More than a 5% increase in registered adult breeding females this year. = 5% or less change in the registered adult breeding females this year.
- More than a 5% decrease in registered adult breeding females this year. ***Please see our website for full Watchlist guidelines***

## Sheep

### 3: VULNERABLE (500 to 900)
= Boreray
= Leicester Longwool
= Lincoln Longwool
- North Ronaldsay
- Whitefaced Woodland
+ Welsh Mountain Pedigree

### 4: AT RISK (900 to 1500)
- Balwen
+ Castlemilk Moorit
= Cotswold
= Derbyshire Gritstone
= Devon and Cornwall Longwool
= Hill Radnor
= Manx Loaghtan
- Norfolk Horn
+ Portland
= Soay
+ Teeswater
= Wensleydale

### 5: MINORITY (1500 to 3000)
+ Border Leicester
Devon Closewool
= Dorset Down
= Dorset Horn
+ Greyface Dartmoor
+ Llanwenog
- Lonk
- Oxford Down
- Whiteface Dartmoor

## Cattle

### 1: CRITICAL (Fewer than 150)
- Albion
+ The Chillingham Wild Cattle
+ Dairy Shorthorn (Original Population)
+ Northern Dairy Shorthorn
+ Vaynol

### 2: ENDANGERED (150 to 250)
+ Native Aberdeen Angus

### 3: VULNERABLE (250 to 450)
= Lincoln Red (Original Population)
+ Whitebred Shorthorn

### 4: AT RISK (450 to 750)
- Gloucester
- Irish Moiled

### 5: MINORITY (750 to 1500)
+ British White
- Shetland
+ Traditional Hereford
= White Park

## Equine

### 1: CRITICAL (Fewer than 300)
+ Cleveland Bay Horse
+ Dales Pony
= Eriskay Pony
- Hackney Horse and Pony
+ Suffolk Horse

### 2: ENDANGERED (300 to 500)
- Dartmoor Pony
- Exmoor Pony

### 3: VULNERABLE (500 to 900)
= Clydesdale Horse
+ Fell Pony
+ Highland Pony

### 4: AT RISK (900 to 1500)
= Shire Horse

### 5: MINORITY (1500 to 3000)
+ New Forest Pony

## Pigs

### 2: ENDANGERED (100 to 200)
= British Landrace
= British Lop
- Large Black
= Middle White

### 3: VULNERABLE (200 to 300)
- Berkshire
- British Saddleback
= Large White
- Tamworth

### 4: AT RISK (300 to 500)
= Gloucestershire Old Spots
= Oxford Sandy and Black
- Welsh

## Goats

### 1: CRITICAL (Fewer than 100)
English Goat

### 4: AT RISK (300 to 500)
+ Bagot

### 5: MINORITY (500 to 1000)
+ Golden Guernsey

## Poultry

Please see our website for guidelines
*** = Priority Breeds**

### Chickens
Ancona
**Andalusian***
Australorp
British Araucana
British Faverolles
**Brussbar***
Buff Orpington
**Burmese***
**Campine***
Cochin
Cream Legbar
Croad Langshan
**Derbyshire Redcap***
**Dorking***
**Hamburgh***
Indian Game
Ixworth
Legbar
Leghorn
**Malay***
**Marsh Daisy***
Minorca
**Modern Game***
**Modern Langshan***
Nankin
Norfolk Grey
**North Holland Blue***
Old English Game
**Old English Pheasant Fowl***
Orpington (non Buff)
**Rhodebar***
Rosecomb
**Rumpless Game***
**Scots Dumpy***
**Scots Grey***
Sebright
**Sicilian Buttercup***
**Spanish***
**Sultan***
**Sussex***
**Welbar***

### Turkeys
**Blue***
**Bourbon Red***
**British White***
**Bronze***
**Buff***
**Cröllwitzer (Pied)***
**Harvey Speckled***
**Narragansett***
**Nebraskan***
**Norfolk Black***
**Slate***

### Ducks
Abacot Ranger
Aylesbury
Black East Indian
Campbell
Cayuga
Crested
Hookbill
Magpie
**Orpington***
**Pekin***
Rouen (Exhibition)
**Shetland***
Silver Appleyard
**Silver Bantam***
**Stanbridge White***
**Welsh Harlequin***

### Geese
**Brecon Buff***
**Buff Back***
**Embden***
*(as standardised in the UK)*
**Grey Back***
**Pilgrim***
**Roman***
**Sebastopol***
**Shetland***
**Steinbacher***
**Toulouse (Exhibition)***
**West of England***

*Suffolk mares and foals at Holbeache Stud. Photograph: Linda Trotman.*

## CATEGORY 6 – Other UK Native Breeds

**Breeds in categories 1-5 form part of a wider population of breeds native to the British Isles. Those shown in bold have progressed from Watchlist categories 1-5. The following breeds of Irish origin can be found in the UK and historically have been part of British agriculture: Kerry cattle; Galway sheep; Irish Draught horse and Connemara pony.**

### Sheep
*(Over 3000 registered adult breeding females)*
Badgerface Welsh
Beulah
**Black Welsh Mountain**
Blackface (Scottish)
Blueface Leicester
Brecknock Hill Cheviot
Clun Forest
Dalesbred
Exmoor Horn
Hampshire Down
**Hebridean**
Herdwick
**Jacob**
**Kerry Hill**
Llandovery Whiteface Hill
**Lleyn**
North Country Cheviot
Poll Dorset
Romney
Rough Fell
**Ryeland**
**Shetland**
**Shropshire**
**Southdown**
South Country Cheviot
**South Wales Mountain**
Suffolk
Swaledale
Welsh Hill Speckled
Welsh Mountain
**Wiltshire Horn**

### Cattle
*(Over 1500 registered adult breeding females)*
Aberdeen Angus
Ayrshire
**Beef Shorthorn**
**Belted Galloway**
British Friesian
Dairy Shorthorn
Devon
Dexter
Galloway
- Including White and Riggit
Guernsey
Hereford
Highland
Jersey
Lincoln Red
**Longhorn**
Luing
**Red Poll**
South Devon
Sussex
Welsh Black

### Equine
*(Over 3000 registered adult breeding females)*
Shetland Pony
Welsh Pony and Cob

**Help save rare and native breeds: join or donate at www.rbst.org.uk**

**#GoNative**

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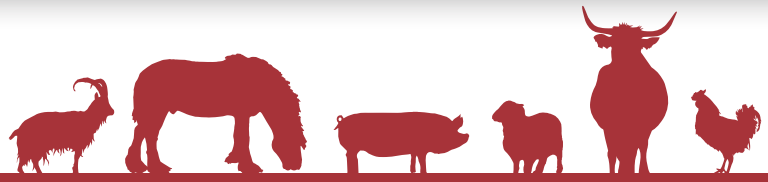
Registered charity number: 269442



## Achievements & Performance in 2019

# MISSION 1: MONITORING NATIVE FARM BREEDS:

## A new breed on the list: the English goat

Joining the Watchlist in 2019 was the English goat and, with fewer than 60 breeding females recorded for the English Goat Breeders' Association, it entered the list as a Category 1 – Critical breed.

There are references to the English goat dating back to Georgian times although it has only existed as a recognised breed since the 1970s. During the early part of the 20th century crossbreeding with types from around the world was particularly popular, notably with Swiss breeds, initially introduced to help increase milk production. The crossbreeding programme was so successful that it was feared that the English goat would cease to exist as a pure breed, which led to the English Goat Movement being formed which, in turn, became the English Goat Breeders' Association (EGBA) in 1920.

There are currently 20 active breeding herds throughout the UK, registering only 114 goats over the past five years. While genetic spread appears to be good, with numbers this low there is a very real danger that the breed could be lost within five to ten years if new breeding herds are not formed.

Bred to be hardy, producing sufficient milk for the average household and thriving in the British climate, English goats were known for being a domestic breed. A multi-purpose animal, it is ideal for smallholders.

Jo Tavenor, Secretary of the English Goat Breeders' Association says: "I think inclusion on the Watchlist will make a huge difference to our efforts to preserve the breed because being recognised by RBST is an endorsement of the English goat as a genuine native breed.

"It will certainly help in our promotional and educational work – not only to tell people about the breed's actual existence but also to promote its many uses. Importantly, it will also provide EGBA with the confidence to record the English goat with FAnGR so that it can be included on the Breeds at Risk List."

*English goat*

Berkshire boar Kilcot Lassetter represents a boar line that dates back to imports brought back from Australia by Joe Henson in the early days of RBST. This is a line that needs help to increase its numbers.

British Lop boar Bezurrell Duke 14, first boar to go for AI collection for the RBST/BLPS project funded by the Gerald Fallowes Discretionary Trust and also standing at stud for all breeders to use.

Tamworth gilts sired by Croxteth Golden Ranger and their dam is Fairybank Rose 2 who is from the rare Roseleaf line.

# Putting the Gene Bank to work

The RBST Gene Bank is often referred to as insurance against future disaster but equally important is ensuring the genetic diversity of today's live populations by using semen collected by RBST in current breeding programmes to increase, or sometimes bring back, important bloodlines.

Semen from pigs going to Deerpark in Northern Ireland for collection is used for both purposes. Visitors to the pig lines at the Royal Three Counties Show were able to see living proof of how the Gene Bank is put to work in the current population, with several pigs being shown, sired through semen from boars collected at Deerpark .

# SPARKS in action

In a first for the Suffolk breed, Stallion AI Services used sexed semen from stallion Holbeache Iggy in an artificial insemination which gives a 96% chance of producing a filly foal which will, hopefully, one day become a much-needed breeding mare.

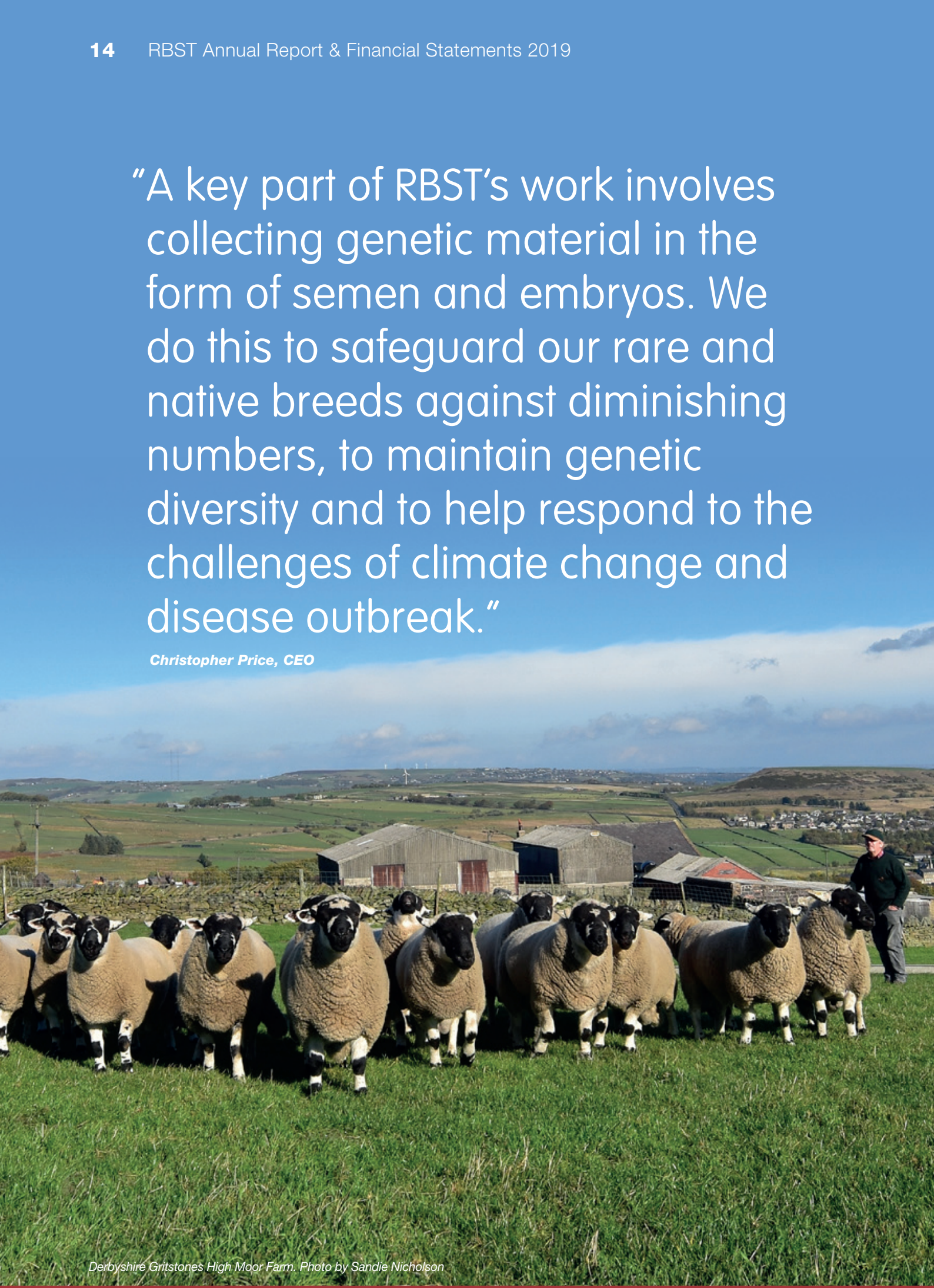
Use of the SPARKS system was instrumental in the choice of the mare and stallion for the project. SPARKS - Single Population Analysis & Records Keeping System – is a computer-based breed analysis system originally designed to promote genetic health of captive zoo-based populations of wild animals. Used in conjunction with the GENES genetic analysis programme, it can help breeders choose the optimum pairing of male and female for the maintenance of genetic diversity.

Developed by Dr Andy Dell as a breeding tool for Cleveland Bay breeders, SPARKS has the potential to inform breeding programmes across the spectrum of rare breed species. The SPARKS system has also been used by the Eriskay Pony Society and the national Vaynol cattle herd has also been managed by using SPARKS.

Suffolk sire Holbeache Iggy

"A key part of RBST's work involves collecting genetic material in the form of semen and embryos. We do this to safeguard our rare and native breeds against diminishing numbers, to maintain genetic diversity and to help respond to the challenges of climate change and disease outbreak."

***Christopher Price, CEO***



*Derbyshire Gritstones High Moor Farm. Photo by Sandie Nicholson*

# MISSION 2:
# SAVING NATIVE FARM BREEDS: KEY PROJECTS

## Ground-breaking work for the British Lop

Thanks to a magnificent donation of £94,500 from the Gerald Fallowes Discretionary Trust, the future of the British Lop, which for many years has been one of our rarest native pig breeds, will be more secure. The money is being spread over the course of a five-year project designed to remove the threat of loss of the Lop breed.

Once known as the National Long White Lop Eared pig, the breed name officially became British Lop in 1969. Traditionally, it has been confined to the South West of England, with herds only being established outside its home area in the 1970s and 80s. Currently listed as 'Endangered' on the Watchlist, the breed is seriously at risk.

To win the funding, RBST put forward a proposal for a three-strand project to be carried out in association with the British Lop Pig Society (BLPS), Deerpark Pedigree Pigs and other partners. It will involve cutting-edge genomic work, new boar semen collections and advanced embryo work. The aim is to secure the future of the British Lop, with the added benefit that the ground-breaking work involved could have enormous implications for the conservation of all of our threatened native pig breeds.

British Lop

## Help for Hackneys

The British Hackney had its origins in the Norfolk and Yorkshire Roadsters (trotting horses) of the 18th and 19th centuries but is first mentioned in medieval times.

Plains Royalty

Its numbers are now critical, and last year's Watchlist showed a significant decline. Furthermore, Defra National Inventory data reported only 49 dam and 31 sire registrations in 2018, leading to an effective population size of 75: perilously close to the United Nations Farm Animal Organisation Critical Threshold value of 50. As the owners of the Gene Bank, RBST's contribution to securing the future of the breeds was to ensure that important genetic materials were conserved and begin to develop breeding programmes for the future.

Accordingly, we sought out a number of leading stallions to collect from. We selected Plains Royalty, owned by Neil Wray, winner of the Steve Dent Horse & Carriage Championship at the 2018 Horse of the Year Show, and the multi-championship winning Wentworth Ebony owned by Joey Peters, both of whom are now represented in the Gene Bank.

## Achievements & Performance in 2019

# MISSION 2: SAVING NATIVE FARM BREEDS: KEY PROJECTS

## Securing the future for Vaynols

Vaynol

For our rarest cattle breed, the Vaynol, the threat of extinction is very real. Established in Vaynol Park in North Wales in 1872, the breed was considered semi-feral until a forced move in 1980 took the herd to Temple Newsam Home Farm in Leeds, an RBST Approved Conservation Farm Park. Additional herds were subsequently established in Lincolnshire, the Scottish Borders, at Dumfries House in East Ayrshire, and, most recently, in Kent.

The first animal produced by AI, Templeson Quest, was a breakthrough demonstrating that 30-year old semen could be used effectively as an outcross, resulting in less inbred calves. However, Quest has never produced a live calf herself, so in 2019 she was taken to AB Europe's cattle embryo collection facility in Scotland for In Vitro Fertilisation (IVF) treatment. RBST now has three embryos from this important cow stored in the Gene Bank.

Successful breeding programmes resulted in many herds increasing in size and, so as to reduce the risk from a disease outbreak, new sites had to be found. Following an appeal in The Ark, a small group of Vaynols were purchased by Norman Coles of Roundoak Farm, to form the nucleus of a new herd.

Looking forward to better secure the future of the breed, we are working with a number of farmers and landowners to increase the number of animals and their geographical distribution.

## Additions to the sheep gene 'account'

On 3-year averages, most sheep breeds have stable or increasing numbers, with Castlemilk Moorits, Greyface Dartmoors and Teeswaters doing particularly well.

North Ronaldsays

Nevertheless, after several years of increasing registrations there was a general dip in the 2018 figures. Accordingly, in 2019 we thought it prudent to make some significant additions to the sheep 'account' in the Gene Bank.

Semen collections were taken from Whitefaced Woodland, Shetland, North Ronaldsay and Hebridean rams from flocks that were being dispersed. The rams were all excellent representatives of their breed and were assessed genetically as good fits for the Gene Bank. Historically, these flocks had had a significant influence on the development of their breeds, a fact which drove the decision to collect from them.

Embryo flushing work added a first to the Gene Bank, with the addition of North Ronaldsays. A total of 16 North Ronaldsay embryos were collected using support from the David Walton Fund; the first time to the knowledge of RBST that embryos had been collected and stored from this breed, and a fantastic result. This addition also means that RBST now holds embryos from four of the Combined Flock Book breeds.

OP Dairy breeds - St Arvans Clarisse 30th

# Work starts for OP Dairy breeds

In 2019, as part of our cattle campaign, RBST began directing its attention to securing the future of the original populations of our dairy breeds:

## Island Jerseys

RBST flushed three Island Jersey cows, all of which originated from verified, traditional bloodlines on the island of Jersey, with the embryos collected added to the Gene Bank. Together with the six AI bulls already stored, this substantially expanded our Island Jersey stocks and is an excellent start to our planned work.

In total, 21 embryos were collected. Straws from Island-bred bulls were used for the embryo work and the cows were artificially inseminated with sexed semen.

## Dairy Shorthorns

RBST purchased two Original Population Dairy Shorthorn calves and a cow. The cow, St Arvans Clarisse 30th, was flushed in the Spring of 2019. RBST will be looking for a new home for the heifer calf, St Arvans Bluebell 68, while the bull calf, Tarw Gwyn, will be reared for semen collection in 2020.

Back in 2017, RBST identified two Dairy Shorthorns with original genetics. These were artificially inseminated with semen from a particularly rare bull, Maxton Mossybank, born in 1982, in the hope of producing a bull calf. Sadly, one of the cows died the following winter, but the younger cow did produce a solid red bull calf.

In 2020 we will be significantly expanding this workstream to properly secure the future of these populations.

# Bagots move to Northern Ireland

Bagots

The first account of Bagot goats describes a herd at the Blithfield Estate in Staffordshire owned by Sir John Bagot in 1389. DNA profiling suggests that the breed originated in Portugal and travelled by boat with John of Gaunt's army when they returned from battle in the Castile region of Portugal. The Watchlist describes them as "vulnerable". As the Watchlist shows, numbers have been growing in recent years; a testament to the excellent partnership working between RBST and the breed society.

Of late, the concern has been more about the increasing geographical concentration of the breed; accordingly, working primarily with the network of RBST approved farm parks, we addressed this by establishing a new population in Northern Ireland.

## Achievements & Performance in 2019

# MISSION 2:
# SAVING NATIVE FARM BREEDS: KEY PROJECTS

## Supporting the 'heavies'

The 2019 Watchlist demonstrated that the heavy horse breeds remain a cause for concern as numbers of Suffolks remain low and Clydesdales and Shires show a slight downturn using three-year average figures.

### Shires

Originally referred to as the Great Horse, the Shire was of enormous importance in Medieval Britain, carrying knights into battle. As armour became lighter, the need for a strong battle horse declined and the Shire instead became a valuable agricultural workhorse. The Watchlist now describes it as "at risk". As a result, we selected two Shire stallions to go to Stallion AI Services for Gene Bank collections.

Trem Y Wyddfa Huws Curiosity, or Boss as he is known at home, is a stallion by Ithersay Joseph and out of Trem Y Wyddfa Rosemary. He was purchased by Paul Clayton as a two-year old and was National Champion Senior Stallion in 2018. He was placed second the previous two years.

The other star of the National Shire Show and addition to the Gene Bank is Acle Supreme, a stallion standing at over 18.2HH, with a great deal of presence and a true Shire action.

Clydesdale - Collessie Pride

Shire Acle Supreme

### Clydesdales

The Clydesdale was originally bred for heavy farm and industrial work, although its large open hooves were better suited to city work than narrow arable furrows. 2019 saw the start of an ambitious plan to collect rare genetics from Clydesdale stallions, work successfully completed in collaboration with Stallion AI Services.

As many Clydesdale breeders are based in Scotland, along with Stallion AI Services, we took the complex laboratory equipment required for a cryogenic collection all the way from Shropshire to Drumcarrow Equestrian's facilities in Fife.

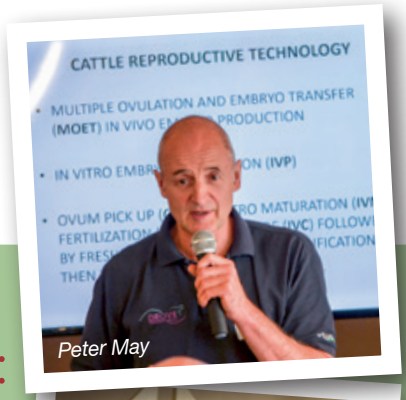
Six unrelated stallions were offered, and all were excellent matches for the Gene Bank, not being substantially closely related to what was already stored. Stocks of Clydesdale genetics were very low, and the last collections were taken over 10 years ago, so this was very much a priority breed for collection.

With an estimated 50% fail rate, the whole team were delighted when five out of the six stallions froze successfully. Additionally, Carnaff Ambassador was added to the Gene Bank as a timely collection whilst standing at Stallion AI Services; with another collection planned for 2020, this work boosts the diversity of the Gene Bank and helps to safeguard this iconic breed for the future.

*Bagot goat.*

## Achievements & Performance in 2019

# MISSION 3: PROMOTING NATIVE FARM BREEDS:



## Securing the future

With a theme designed to reflect the aims of its 2019 fundraising campaign, RBST's cattle seminar held at Cotswold Farm Park in May proved a great success. An audience representing breed societies, breeders and veterinary specialists gathered to hear about the ways in which new reproductive technology is being used to secure the future of rare breed cattle.

Peter May, a vet from Drove Vets who specialises in fertility work explained the pros and cons of the different technologies while vet and Northern Dairy Shorthorn enthusiast Charles Castle explained the project he led to increase the number of living examples of the breed using embryo transplants.

The audience also heard about what RBST looks for in the cattle it uses for semen and embryo collection and the results it aims for which helped increase understanding of what RBST sets out to achieve with its Gene Bank work. The event was rounded up by Adam Henson talking about his father Joe's commitment to rare breeds and the part that Cotswold Farm Park has played.

## Breeding ponies for posterity

In July, representatives of the native pony world gathered at Jane and Tim Holderness-Roddam's West Kington Stud in Wiltshire for RBST's native pony seminar. Sponsored by Dengie, the seminar's theme was 'Breeding for Posterity and Preservation'.

Delegates heard from a range of speakers covering a broad spectrum of topics including management for effective breeding, the importance of appropriate diet, the technologies employed to conserve important genetics and the key role that native ponies can play in conservation grazing to benefit the landscape.

A key message was that breed conservation is more than just a numbers game. While it is important that population figures grow, it is essential that we focus on having genetically diverse and fundamentally healthy animals on the ground. This point was illustrated by Dr Andy Dell, the developer of SPARKS (Single Population Animal Records Keeping System). SPARKS is a breed advisory scheme, designed originally to promote the genetic health of the global Cleveland Bay horse population, which RBST is promoting to breed societies for incorporation into breeding strategies.

The main purpose of the seminar was to demonstrate how we can develop breeding strategies for long-term genetic health. It also looked at the bigger picture and examined some of the issues related to ensuring we keep healthy and useful living populations of our native ponies.

# Primitive Produce Project

When RBST launched the Primitive Produce Project at the end of 2018, it was to prove not only that each of our primitive breeds of sheep has a distinctive flavour of its own but also that these, the smallest of our native sheep breeds, could also be a profitable option for farmers and smallholders.

Joining guests of honour Mrs Claire Hensman, Lord Lieutenant of Cumbria, and her husband Peter, over 50 producers, breed society representatives, chefs and restaurateurs gathered at Tebay Services Hotel in Cumbria in November when the results of the Primitive Produce project were unveiled. The event was introduced by Sarah Dunning, Chair of Westmorland Ltd., and chaired by Diane Hewitt and David Kinsman of RBST Cumbria, long-time Hebridean sheep breeders.

RBST members Maria Benjamin and John Atkinson raised the 14 donated wethers (castrated ram lambs), two from each breed, on their Cumbrian farm and John explained the approach needed for profitable production. His conclusion was: "Rare breeds do have a commercial value – you just need to sell them differently."

The overall conclusion of the project was that there is potential profit in farming primitive sheep – given the right circumstances. There is a very real advantage in having meat, wool and skin to sell but as some producers in the audience pointed out, not all abattoirs are willing to return skins. To make money, it is important to be able to use every bit of the animal and to be proactive in finding markets with initiatives such as offering tasting samples, working collaboratively with other local producers, and exploring direct routes to the end consumer.

And the taste test? Guests were treated to a taste of each of the seven breeds, with leg or shoulder meat expertly prepared by Tebay Hotel's chef and the unanimous verdict was not only were they all delicious, they each really did have their own distinctive flavour.

# Farm Parks Project

RBST recognises 21 Approved Farm Parks, which together provide a unique resource. Achieving approved status requires the farm park to participate in conservation breeding programmes, be open to the public and provide visitors with opportunities to learn about native livestock breeds and their importance. The criteria for approval are strict and the parks are regularly inspected to ensure standards are maintained.

In 2019, RBST secured a major grant from The Prince of Wales's Charitable Fund to undertake a project to transform the existing group of Approved Farm Parks into a comprehensive network of establishments delivering co-ordinated top-quality conservation programmes and knowledge transfer.

Objectives of the project include establishing at least one 'Prince of Wales Conservation breeding group' at every Approved Farm Park to help conserve those breeds currently at greatest risk.

## Achievements & Performance in 2019

# MISSION 3: PROMOTING NATIVE FARM BREEDS:

## Jimmy Doherty delivers MERL lecture

RBST President Jimmy Doherty delivered the annual lecture at the Museum of English Rural Life (MERL) at the University of Reading in November.

Owned by the University, MERL uses its extensive collection to explore how the skills and experiences of farmers and craftspeople past and present can help shape our lives now and into the future. It works alongside rural people, local communities and specialist researchers to engage with important debates about the future of food and the ongoing relevance of the countryside.

In his lecture, convened in partnership with RBST, Jimmy talked about questions of consumer choice, the food economy and the important place that rare breeds occupy in the future of farming.

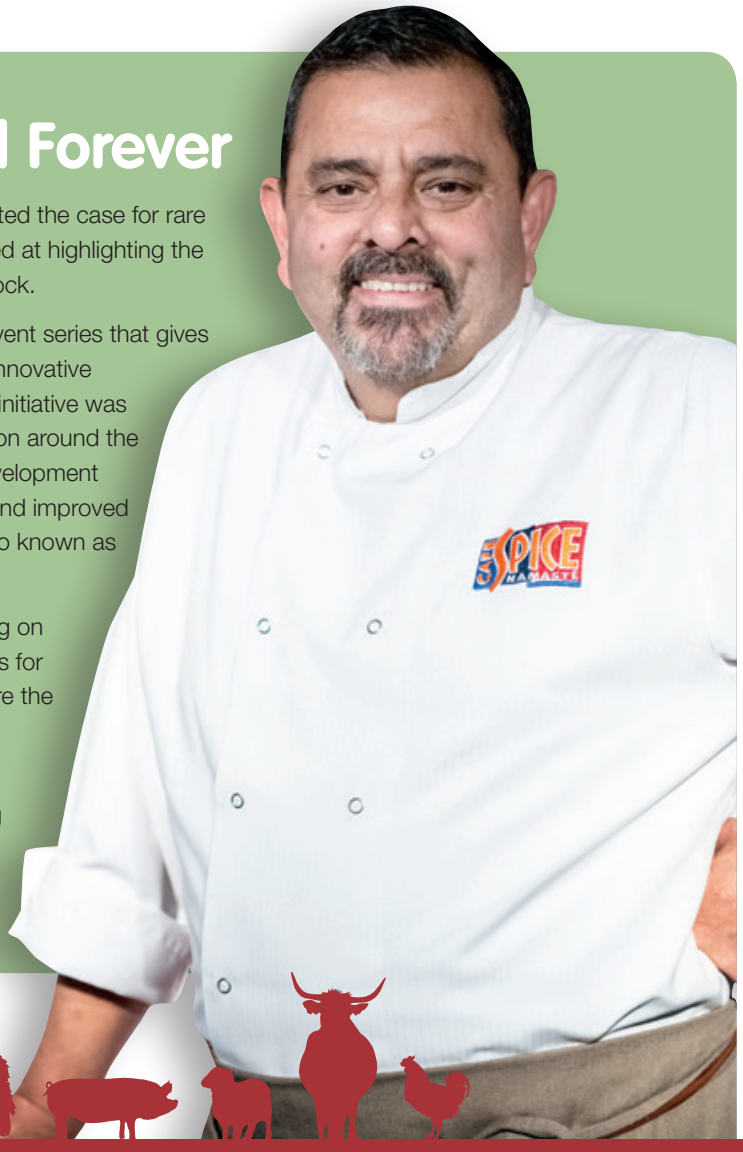
## Chef Cyrus at Food Forever

RBST Chef Ambassador Cyrus Todiwala represented the case for rare breeds at a high profile food event in London aimed at highlighting the importance of genetic diversity in crops and livestock.

The Food Forever Experience is an international event series that gives a glimpse of the future of food. It brings together innovative chefs working with lesser-known ingredients. The initiative was established to raise awareness of the work going on around the world to meet the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture – also known as the goal for 'zero hunger'.

Specifically, Food Forever highlights the work going on around the world to support Target 2.5, which calls for the international community to safeguard and share the genetic diversity of both crops and livestock.

Representing RBST at the event held at Google House, Chef Cyrus prepared a pork assado, using British Lop pork – a breed he champions as Patron of the British Lop Pig Society.



# The impact of volunteers

RBST is privileged to have an active network of Support Groups and volunteers whose activities hugely extend its reach to audiences up and down the country. Many RBST members are breeders of pedigree livestock, equines and poultry, helping to ensure not just their survival but their population growth.

In addition, Support Group members and volunteers dedicate many hours at countryside events, meeting and greeting members of the public and introducing them to the incredible diversity of our native breeds. Members help with RBST's recruitment drives, carry out valuable fundraising work and provide a national support network for rare and native breed producers across the UK.

*Jonathan Lane who ran the London Marathon in support of RBST.*

*Countryside Live where the RBST presence is masterminded by the York Support Group.*

## Achievements & Performance in 2019

# MISSION 3: PROMOTING NATIVE FARM BREEDS:

MARSH
Christian Trust

## The 2019 RBST Marsh Award heroes

Every year, RBST invites members to nominate individuals they believe to be 'unsung heroes' for consideration for a Marsh Award.

The 2019 RBST Marsh Awards for unsung heroes went to three people who have, in different ways and for many years, supported the cause of rare breeds. The award for Conservation in Genetic Bio-Diversity went to Dr John Fletcher for his work with Chillingham cattle, the Lifetime Achievement Award to rare breed farmer Joe Burn and the recipient of the Support Group Volunteer Award was Norma Staniforth of Wiltshire.

Dr John Fletcher

Joe Burn

Norma Staniforth

*Westwick Polly with breeder David Eccles and RBST Chairman Gail Sprake.*

# Dales takes top honours at RBOYS

It was a multi-prize winning Dales mare that took top honours at the 2019 Rare Breed of the Year Show (RBOYS). After leading the field in the Dales in-hand championship and securing reserve in the ridden class, the Eccles family's 10-year old Westwick Polly went on to win the Dales championship and being chosen as the show's Supreme Champion.

As always, RBOYS brought together some of the best examples of our native horse and pony breeds – all of them designated rare on the Watchlist. The show, held at Arena UK, was run with the support of the Betting Levy Board and superbly organised by show Director Richard James and Dawn Hicketts of the Hackney Horse Society. The individual breed societies worked together to produce a magnificent show which offered a combination of in-hand and ridden showing, handling and carriage driving, demonstrating the variety of our equine native breeds and their versatility across the range of equestrian disciplines.

# RBST Young Shepherds

Launched in 2011, RBST's Young Shepherds competition was designed to encourage more young sheep handlers into the showring, putting the focus on the skills of the handler rather than the quality of the sheep.

The competition has gone from strength to strength and has attracted a large number of young people to have a go at showing. Sheep are available on loan for handlers who don't have their own – but simply being involved has encouraged some to start their own rare breed flocks.

The competition to become RBST's Young Shepherd of the Year 2019 was hotly contested by a total of 29 competitors across the two age-group classes in the finals which took place at the Royal County of Berkshire Show.

Judge Linda Rollason put the competitors through their paces, declaring the standard to be 'incredibly high'. After much deliberation, the overall winner and RBST Young Shepherd of the Year was senior champion William Allin, with junior champion Thomas Nash taking reserve. Senior reserve champion was Ellie Fudge and junior reserve champion was Chloe Lovejoy.

## Achievements & Performance in 2019

# MISSION 3:
# **PROMOTING** NATIVE FARM BREEDS:

## Media

2019 saw RBST continuing to increase its reach across both print and broadcast media.

The Trust has long enjoyed a good reputation with the rural media because of its ability to provide top quality insight and information on native breeds. But it 2019 we began to adopt a more proactive approach. In particular we did more to target the farming press. There were two reasons for this. Firstly, we wanted to reach more of the mainstream farmers who we need to keep more native breeds and secondly, we wanted to position RBST as a respected voice on rural matters. We succeeded on both fronts.

The particular highlights of the year included a lengthy feature on the benefits of native breeds in Farmers Weekly, including an interview with our new CEO, and widespread coverage for the launch of our British Lop Project at Trevaskis Farm in Cornwall in the farming, local and specialist press.

In addition, we were increasingly quoted in both the national and farming press, on mainstream farming issues giving a native breeds perspective. We also had two letters published in The Times.

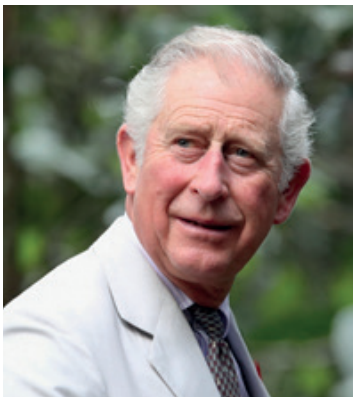
Our reach on social media increased too. We added significantly to our followers on Twitter and to the number of likes on Facebook, the two platforms we specifically target. Most of our Support Groups have been using Facebook for some time, but it is gratifying to see so many start using Twitter in addition.

In 2020 we will be taking an even more strategic approach, planning a programme of focussed media events over the course of the year.

An OP Dairy Shorthorn at Duchy Home Farm.

Valentin's Farm at Dumfries House.

# Our Patron



His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales has been Patron of RBST since 1986. Passionately supportive of the work carried out by RBST, His Royal Highness has said: "Our rare breed livestock are part of our heritage and contain a genetic diversity that we desperately need to maintain in the face of an uncertain future."

In 2019 our Royal patronage proved to be as much of an asset as in previous years. His Royal Highness supports a number of rural organisations and is keen for us to work together wherever possible. We find this an incredibly useful way of extending our influence and reaching new audiences.

Duchy Home Farm in Gloucestershire is one of the places where Prince Charles's passion for rare breeds is translated into action. When RBST identified the Original Population (OP) Dairy Shorthorn as a Category 1 breed and started to work to establish a breeding programme, one of His Royal Highness's charities generously provided the funding for the purchase of some cows which went to start a new herd. Subsequently, when His Royal Highness learned that there was an opportunity to purchase OP Dairy Shorthorns from a unique line, they were acquired by Duchy Home Farm. There they have become the nucleus within the farm's dairy herd where work is ongoing to assess their performance as a dairy breed, potentially a 10-year project.

Valentin's Education Farm at His Royal Highness' Dumfries House in Scotland is an educational facility which aims to give children a genuine farm-to-fork experience whilst focussing on native livestock conservation. There, Farm Manager John Rowell worked closely with RBST to identify and introduce animals that would thrive on the estate. Breeds include Landrace pigs, Boreray sheep, Scots Grey chickens and the Cröllwitzer turkey – plus one of only five herds of Vaynol cattle in the UK.

# Financial Review

## Operating statement

| | Unrestricted funds | Designated funds | Restricted funds | 2019 Total | 2018 Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| **Income and endowments from:** | | | | | |
| Grants and Donations | 26,092 | - | 117,420 | **143,512** | 119,968 |
| Legacies | 21,594 | - | - | **21,594** | 76,254 |
| Membership Subscriptions (inc Gift Aid) | 179,850 | - | - | **179,850** | 185,879 |
| Charitable Activities | 44,776 | - | 821 | **45,597** | 57,326 |
| Advertising Revenue | 11,695 | - | - | **11,695** | 15,060 |
| Investments | 125,229 | - | - | **125,229** | 122,847 |
| **Total income and endowments** | **409,236** | **-** | **118,241** | **527,477** | 577,334 |
| | | | | | |
| **Expenditure on:** | | | | | |
| Raising funds | 195,566 | - | - | **195,566** | 294,498 |
| Investment management fees | 17,701 | - | - | **17,701** | 18,014 |
| Charitable activities | 423,963 | 2,987 | 75,673 | **502,623** | 645,601 |
| Other | - | - | - | **-** | - |
| **Total expenditure** | **637,230** | **2,987** | **75,673** | **715,890** | 958,113 |
| Net gains/(losses) on investments | 345,568 | - | - | **345,568** | (267,545) |
| **Net income/(expenditure)** | **117,574** | **(2,987)** | **42,568** | **157,155** | (648,324) |

## Income

Total income from 2019 was £527,477 compared with £577,334 in 2018. The reduction was predominantly driven by a reduction in legacies and charitable activities.

Legacies are inherently difficult to forecast and have a tendency to be volatile. 2019 saw a drop in legacies which is becoming an emerging trend following extraordinary years in 2016 and 2017.

Income from charitable activities in 2019 was £45,597 compared with £57,326 in 2018. The decrease was predominantly linked to a reduction in Support Group income.

In line with accounting requirements, we revalue our investments at each year end. In 2019 our investments returned to a net positive movements in funds of £345,568, a swing of £613,113 from the loss of £267,545 experienced in 2018. It must be remembered that this figure is simply a snap shot of our investments at a point in time and is highly dependant on the markets at that moment. Indeed movements such as the one experienced in 2019 should not be expected as standard and our investment performance is considered over a longer period of time.

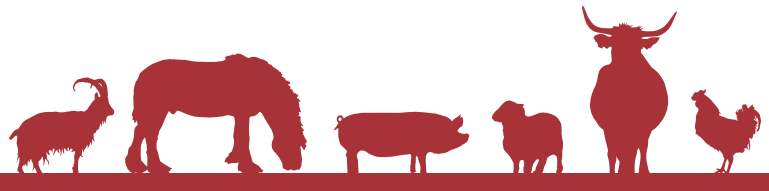
## Expenditure

Expenditure for 2019 totalled £715,890 compared with £958,113 in 2018. The decrease was driven by a combination of a reduction in charitable activities and raising funds.

The reduction in spend on charitable activities was driven by a decrease in support costs. Support costs were reduced in 2019 as a result of lowering the amount spent on consultancy fees, strategic costs and professional fees.

Spend on raising funds was reduced again as a result of reduction in support costs (as mentioned above) and a reduction in spend on commercial projects.

Whilst overall spend in 2019 has reduced by 25% it should be noted that this was a year of great change, particularly from a staffing perspective, and for much of 2019 a full staff team was not in place. As was noted in the 2018 annual report, much work has been done to reduce costs over recent years and the Board believes we are now at a level from which further savings would be minimal without damaging the Trust's ability to maintain a viable operation. Hence we expect costs relating to staff to increase in 2020 with a full, high calibre, staff team now in place. However, this is expected to be offset by a reduced need to seek external support, owing to the fact we have brought many of the skills previously lacking in house.



# Balance Sheet

The Balance Sheet remains robust and our net assets have increased by 5% to £3,327,547 at the end of 2019.

The dip in legacy donations has been offset by a strong performance in our investments and the Trust is well positioned to withstand any future turbulence.

Whilst Covid-19 did not affect the 2019 accounts we would like to further reiterate the Trust's ability to withstand a period of economic turbulence. At the time of writing we do not yet know what the full or lasting impact of Covid-19 might be. The Senior Management Team are keeping the Board briefed on any impacts as they develop. We are also undergoing a reforecasting process to update the 2020 budget. This will ensure we take management action in a timely and informed manner to address the unfolding situation. There is no doubt that there will be an impact in 2020 as a result of the health crisis facing the world as a whole, indeed we have already been forced to cancel many of our events, including GAP and conservation courses, seminars, shows and much more. However, we are continuing to work hard to support our members and the animals we seek to conserve during this time. We remain confident we have the financial security to survive this period of turmoil and have high hopes of having laid the foundation for further exciting and robust conservation plans to execute once the global situation allows.

# Reserves policy

| | 31 December 2019 | 31 December 2018 | % Increase/ (Decrease) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Unrestricted funds (Free Reserves) | 788,238 | 806,851 | -2.3% |
| Unrestricted funds (Tangible Fixed Assets) | 135,725 | 143,805 | -5.6% |
| Total Unrestricted funds | 923,963 | 950,656 | -2.8% |
| **Designated Funds:** | | | |
| - Gene Bank | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 0.0% |
| - Conservation – Breed stock | 45,959 | 44,159 | 4.1% |
| - Linga Holm | 12,812 | 12,812 | 0.0% |
| - Sandringham Charitable Trust | 19,237 | 19,224 | 0.1% |
| - Dexter Cattle | - | 3,000 | -100.0% |
| - Raising the Bar Project | - | 39,983 | -100.0% |
| - Property improvement fund | 132,000 | - | - |
| - Lop Fund | 55,000 | - | - |
| **Restricted Funds:** | | | |
| - Cattle Conservation | 3,461 | 976 | 254.6% |
| - Equine Conservation | 17,384 | 52,404 | -66.8% |
| - Goat Conservation | 2,659 | 3,579 | -25.7% |
| - Pig Conservation | 41,387 | 26,986 | 53.4% |
| - Sheep Conservation | 831 | 1,106 | -24.9% |
| - Other projects | 72,854 | 13,707 | 431.5% |
| Ratio of Free Reserves to Annual Operating Expenditure | 1.1 years | 0.8 year | |

The charity maintains a large investment portfolio in order to create an income, currently in the region of £115,000, to help fund its charitable activities.

Free reserves are shown in accordance with Charity Commission guidance CC19.

One of the prime objectives of the charity is to ensure the preservation of breeds. Therefore, a Gene Bank is maintained to ensure the characteristics of old and current breeds are conserved. This Gene Bank is treated as a heritage asset, which is irreplaceable. The Trustees have therefore designated £2million to maintain and develop the Gene Bank for the next generation.

The reserves that the Trustees have set aside provide financial stability and the means for the development of our principal activity. The Trustees' aim is for free reserves to always cover at least the annual operating expenditure. The Trustees regularly review the amount of reserves that are required to ensure that they are adequate to fulfil our continuing obligations.

# Investment policy

A medium-risk approach describes the investment policy. Assets are held in the RBST Portfolio which is managed by Smith and Williamson, and which invests in a combination of segregated equities and collective funds. The portfolio targets are initial income yield of 4%; in 2019 it achieved 4%, which was acceptable given market conditions. The investment aim is to achieve this income target without detriment to the growth and without incurring unnecessary risk. The value of the RBST portfolio as at 31 December 2019 was £3,099,220 compared with £2,967,895 as at 31 December 2018.

# Challenges and responses

## Challenge: Demonstrating our conservation achievements

**Response:** Our shift to a more strategic, project based, approach to conservation, with clear measures of success, will enhance our credibility with external stakeholders, including potential funders.

## Challenge: Need for income diversification

**Response:** In the medium to longer term we plan to increase income, particularly from non-membership fee sources. We will further review our offer to all segments – keepers, farm parks and supporters. Diversifying our sources of income is crucial to the future of RBST.

## Response: Complexity of message

**Mitigation:** We are refocusing our messaging to show the economic, social and environmental benefits of native breeds, and to promote native breeds as part of biodiversity. Our messaging and influence will also be improved through greater use of strategic partnerships.

*Portland lamb*

# Governance

## Structure

RBST is a charity registered with the Charity Commission for England and Wales (Registration No. 269442). It is also a company limited by guarantee registered in England and Wales (Registration No. 01204694). It was founded in 1973. Its objects and powers are set out in its Memorandum and Articles of Association.

## Trustees

The Board of RBST comprises up to 15 unpaid trustees, with no more than three co-opted, and no more than 12 elected from its membership. The trustees are also the directors of RBST for the purposes of company law. The Board is responsible for setting policy, agreeing strategy and approving major commitments based on advice from senior management, and the appointment of the Chief Executive Officer. Day-to-day operations are delegated by the Board to the Chief Executive Officer, who leads the executive and volunteer teams.

RBST's Memorandum (amended 2012) and Articles of Association (last amended 2015) provide that elected trustees may be appointed for two periods of up to four years at a time and must then take a minimum break of 24 months.

The Board has two principal committees: the Conservation Committee and the Finance and Governance Committee. Membership of these committees along with a full list of trustees and staff at the time of writing of this report are provided at the end of this report.

The Conservation Committee advises the Board of trustees on strategic issues concerning conservation programmes and related activities. The Finance and Governance Committee is responsible for reviewing RBST's financial performance and matters relating to management, organisation, governance, investments and risk management.

Each new trustee is provided with training and an induction, where s/he learns about the organisation and the role and responsibilities of a trustee. The induction includes a pack containing the Charity Commission guidance 'The Essential Trustee'; RBST's governing documents; and the most recent annual report and financial statements. Trustees receive ongoing training, receive charity law updates, and are involved in strategic sessions relating to the operations during the year.

## Statement of Trustees' responsibilities

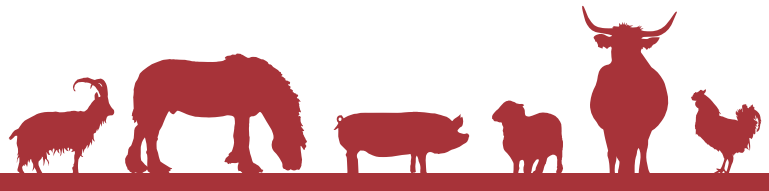
The trustees (who are also directors of RBST for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the trustees' Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom generally accepted accounting practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards). Company law requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under company law the trustees must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and the group and of the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the charitable company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP 2015 (FRS 102);
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charitable company will continue in business.

The trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the charitable company's transactions, disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charitable company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006, and the provisions of the Charity's constitution. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charity and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

In so far as the trustees are aware:

- there is no relevant audit information of which the charitable company's auditor is unaware; and



# Governance (continued)

- the trustees have taken all reasonable steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information. The trustees are also responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the charitable company's website.

Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

## Grant making policy

RBST occasionally makes donations or grants, in line with its charitable and strategic objectives, to partners in the RBST network, the outcomes of which are reviewed at regular periods.

## Public benefit

In reviewing our charitable objectives and as part of planning our future programme of work, the trustees of RBST have taken account of the Charity Commission's guidance on public benefit and have considered how the planned programme of work will consistently contribute to the Charity's aims and objectives.

## Remuneration policy

Our approach to remuneration across the organisation is designed to ensure we can attract and retain the talented and motivated people we need to deliver our mission.

## Fundraising Regulator Statement of Compliance

The charity does not contract with a third party to undertake any fundraising on its behalf. The charity does employ a fundraising officer who initiates campaigns and supports fundraising activities.

The charity only makes fundraising approaches to contacts who have given explicit consent to receive such campaign documentation under GDPR guidelines. We have received no fundraising complaints during the year.

## Risk management

The trustees have reviewed the major risks to which the charity is exposed and confirm that systems have been established to mitigate those risks. Particular attention has focused on Support Groups, a review of the risk register is underway and this is being updated alongside other policies and procedures.

## Trustees Indemnity

The charity has Trustees' indemnity insurance in place.

## Our employees & volunteers

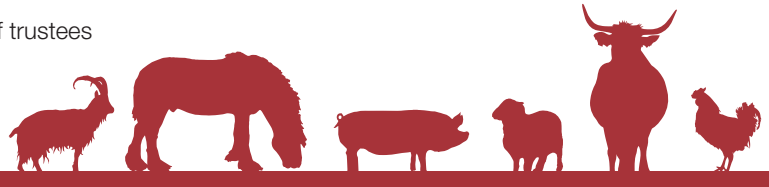
The delivery of our mission relies on our talented and motivated people, and we are proud of the performance of our staff and volunteers across the UK. The trustees and Chief Executive Officer encourage widespread consultation and exchange of information at all levels of the organisation and we continue to work together on a range of actions to improve employee and volunteer engagement, ensuring that RBST remains a great place to work and volunteer.

We value diversity and are committed to equality of opportunity. We understand the value of an inclusive approach and recognise the impact that different perspectives bring to the work we do in the UK, and across the world as part of our global network.

The trustees' report was approved by the Board of trustees on 15 May 2020 and was signed on their behalf by:

Gail Sprake

Gail Sprake
Chairman of the Board of trustees



# Independent Auditors Report to The Members of The Rare Breeds Survival Trust:

## Year Ended 31 December 2019

**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of the Rare Breeds Survival Trust (the 'charitable company') for the year ended 31 December 2019 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, Balance Sheet, Statement of Cashflows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 31 December 2019, and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

**Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the charitable company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

**Conclusions relating to going concern**

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the trustees have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the charitable company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions, including effects arising from macro-economic uncertainties such as Covid-19, and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the absence of reference to a material uncertainty in this auditor's report is not a guarantee that the charity will continue in operation.

**Other information**

The trustees are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the trustees' annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

**Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the trustees' report (incorporating the directors' report) for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

**Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

In the light of our knowledge and understanding of the charitable company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or

returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or

- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the trustees were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies' regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

**Responsibilities of trustees**

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement set out on page 31, the trustees (who are also the directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the trustees are responsible for assessing the charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustees either intend to liquidate the charitable company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

**Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

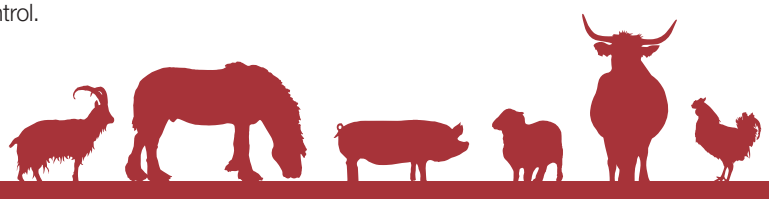
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the charitable company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the trustees.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the charitable company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

**Use of our report**

This report is made solely to the charitable company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charitable company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charitable company and the charitable company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Geoffrey Cox BA FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Dafferns LLP, Statutory Auditor
One Eastwood
Binley Business Park
Coventry, CV3 2UB
Date 15 May 2020



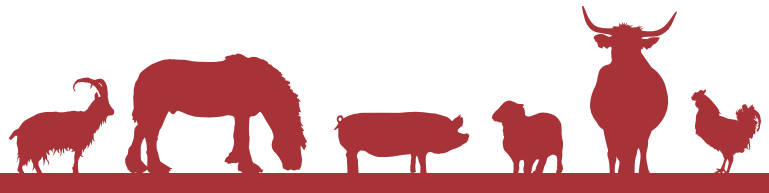
# Statement of Financial Activities

## (Including Income and Expenditure Account)
## Year Ended 31 December 2019

| | | | | | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Unrestricted funds | Designated funds | Restricted funds | **Total** | Total |
| | Note | £ | £ | £ | **£** | £ |
| **Income and endowments from:** | | | | | | |
| Donations and legacies | 2 | 227,536 | - | 117,420 | **344,956** | 382,101 |
| Charitable activities | 3 | 44,776 | - | 821 | **45,597** | 57,326 |
| Other trading activities | 4 | 11,695 | - | - | **11,695** | 15,060 |
| Investments | 5 | 125,229 | - | - | **125,229** | 122,847 |
| **Total income and endowments** | | **409,236** | **-** | **118,241** | **527,477** | 577,334 |
| **Expenditure on:** | | | | | | |
| Raising funds | | 195,566 | - | - | **195,566** | 294,498 |
| Investment management fees | | 17,701 | - | - | **17,701** | 18,014 |
| Charitable activities | 6 | 423,963 | 2,987 | 75,673 | **502,623** | 645,601 |
| **Total expenditure** | | **637,230** | **2,987** | **75,673** | **715,890** | 958,113 |
| Net gains/(losses) on investments | 15 | 345,568 | - | - | **345,568** | (267,545) |
| **Net income/(expenditure)** | | **117,574** | **( 2,987)** | **42,568** | **157,155** | (648,324) |
| Transfers between funds | 20 | (144,267) | 147,017 | (2,750) | **-** | - |
| **Other recognised gains/(losses):** | | | | | | |
| Gains/(losses) on revaluation of fixed assets | 13 | - | 1,800 | - | **1,800** | 6,575 |
| **Net movement in funds** | | **(26,693)** | **145,830** | **39,818** | **158,955** | (641,749) |
| **Reconciliation of funds:** | | | | | | |
| Total funds brought forward | 20 | 950,656 | 2,119,178 | 98,758 | **3,168,592** | 3,810,341 |
| **Total funds carried forward** | 20 | **923,963** | **2,265,008** | **138,576** | **3,327,547** | 3,168,592 |

All income and expenditure derive from continuing activities. Activities relating to the Gene Bank are disclosed in note 14.

The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised during the year.



# Balance sheet

## Year Ended 31 December 2019

| | Note | 2019 £ | 2018 £ |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Fixed assets** | | | |
| Tangible assets | 13 | **135,725** | 143,806 |
| Heritage assets | 14 | **-** | - |
| Investments | 15 | **3,099,220** | 2,967,895 |
| | | **3,234,945** | 3,111,701 |
| **Current assets** | | | |
| Stocks | 16 | **6,870** | 6,040 |
| Debtors | 17 | **81,779** | 90,296 |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | **54,856** | 10,913 |
| | | **143,505** | 107,249 |
| **Creditors: amounts falling due within one year** | 18 | **50,903** | 50,358 |
| **Net current assets** | | **92,602** | 56,891 |
| **Net assets** | | **3,327,547** | 3,168,592 |
| **Charity Funds** | | | |
| Unrestricted funds | 20 | **923,963** | 950,656 |
| Designated funds | 20 | **2,265,008** | 2,119,178 |
| Restricted funds | 20 | **138,576** | 98,758 |
| **Total charity funds** | | **3,327,547** | 3,168,592 |

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board on 15 May 2020

Signed on behalf of the Board of trustees

Gail Sprake

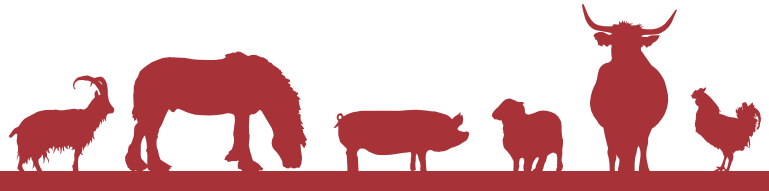
Gail Sprake, Chairman of Trustees,

A. P. Pope

Alison Pope, Treasurer

The notes on pages 38 to 49 form part of these financial statements.

Company registration number: 01204694

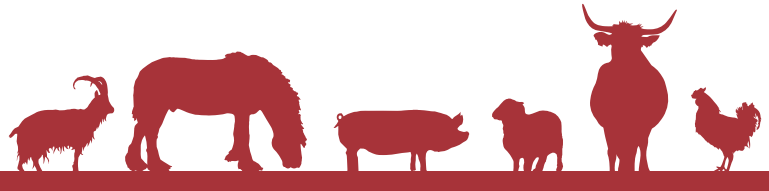


# Statement of cash flows

## Year Ended 31 December 2019

| | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ |
| **Cash flow from operating activities** | **(295,529)** | (499,004) |
| **Cash flow from investing activities** | | |
| Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets | **-** | (4,589) |
| Payments to acquire investments | **(6,193)** | (45,139) |
| Receipts from sales of investments | **220,436** | 412,508 |
| Interest received | **14,480** | 15,541 |
| Dividends received | **110,749** | 107,306 |
| **Net cash flow from investing activities** | **339,472** | 485,627 |
| Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents | **43,943** | (13,377) |
| **Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January 2019** | **10,913** | 24,290 |
| **Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December 2019** | **54,856** | 10,913 |
| **Cash and cash equivalents consists of:** | | |
| Cash at bank and in hand | **54,856** | 10,913 |
| **Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December 2019** | **54,856** | 10,913 |

| | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ |
| **Reconciliation of net income/(expenditure) to net cash flow from operating activities** | | |
| Net income / (expenditure) for year | **158,955** | (641,749) |
| Dividends received | **(110,749)** | (107,306) |
| Interest receivable | **(14,480)** | (15,541) |
| Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets | **8,081** | 3,203 |
| (Gains) / losses on investments | **(345,568)** | 267,545 |
| (Increase) / decrease in stock | **(830)** | 1,160 |
| (Increase) / decrease in debtors | **8,517** | (18,684) |
| Increase / (decrease) in creditors | **545** | 12,368 |
| **Net cash flow from operating activities** | **(295,529)** | (499,004) |



# Notes to the financial statements

## Year Ended 31 December 2019

## 1 Summary of significant accounting policies

### (a) General information and basis of preparation

Rare Breeds Survival Trust is an incorporated charity registered in England. In the event of the charity being wound up, the liability in respect of the guarantee is limited to £1 per member of the charity. The address of the registered office is Avenue Q, Stoneleigh Park, Kenilworth, Warwickshire, CV8 2LG. The nature of the charity's operations and principal activities are:

- For the benefit of the public to ensure the preservation of breeds and breeding groups of domestic farm livestock of importance in the promotion of agriculture being breeds at risk, and having characteristics worthy of preservation in the interests of zoological research and education to ensure the preservation of genes of special or potential value in hybridisation or other work; and
- To conduct, carry out and promote research within all areas of the Trust's interest to increase knowledge and to publish the results of such research.

The charity constitutes a public benefit entity as defined by FRS 102. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) issued on 16 July 2014 (as updated through Update Bulletin 1 published on 2 February 2016), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102), the Charities Act 2011, the Companies Act 2006 and UK Generally Accepted Practice as it applies from 1 January 2015.

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value. The financial statements are presented in sterling which is the functional currency of the charity and rounded to the nearest £1.

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented unless otherwise stated.

A network of volunteer support groups is constituted within the Trust and accordingly the accounts include their financial activities.

### (b) Funds

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the trustees in furtherance of the general objectives of the charity and which have not been designated for other purposes. Designated funds comprise unrestricted funds that have been set aside by the trustees for particular purposes. The aim and use of each designated fund is set out in the notes to the financial statements. The cost of raising and administering such funds is charged against the specific fund. The aim and use of each restricted fund is set out in the notes to the financial statements.

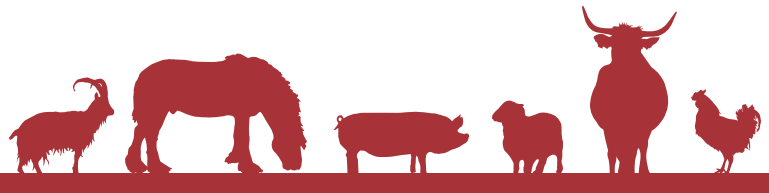
### (c) Income recognition

All incoming resources are included in the Statement of Financial Activities (SoFA) when the charity is legally entitled to the income after any performance conditions have been met, the amount can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the income will be received.

Subscriptions are included in the Income and Expenditure Account in the accounting period in which they are received.

This treatment is also adopted for the limited number of subscriptions received from new life members.

For donations to be recognised the charity will have been notified of the amounts and the settlement date in writing. If there are conditions attached to the donation and this requires a level of performance before entitlement can be obtained then income is deferred until those conditions are fully met or the fulfilment of those conditions is within the



control of the charity and it is probable that they will be fulfilled.

Donated facilities and donated professional services are recognised in income at their fair value when their economic benefit is probable, it can be measured reliably and the charity has control over the item. Fair value is determined on the basis of the value of the gift to the charity, for example the amount the charity would be willing to pay in the open market for such facilities and services. A corresponding amount is recognised in expenditure.

No amount is included in the financial statements for volunteer time in line with the SORP (FRS 102). Further detail is given in the Trustees' Annual Report.

For legacies, entitlement is the earlier of the charity being notified of an impending distribution or the legacy being received. At this point income is recognised. On occasion legacies will be notified to the charity however it is not possible to measure the amount expected to be distributed. On these occasions, the legacy is treated as a contingent asset and disclosed.

Income from trading activities includes income earned from fundraising events and trading activities to raise funds for the charity. Income is received in exchange for supplying goods and services in order to raise funds and is recognised when entitlement has occurred.

Investment income is earned through holding assets for investment purposes such as shares and property. It includes dividends, interest and rent. Where it is not practicable to identify investment management costs incurred within a scheme with reasonable accuracy the investment income is reported net of these costs. It is included when the amount can be measured reliably. Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method and dividend and rent income is recognised as the charity's right to receive payment is established.

**(d) Expenditure recognition**

All expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and has been classified under headings that aggregate all costs related to the category. Expenditure is recognised where there is a legal or constructive obligation to make payments to third parties, it is probable that the settlement will be required and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably. It is categorised under the following headings:

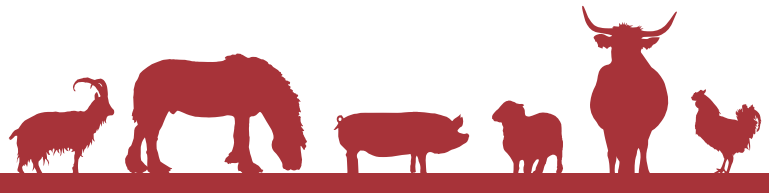
- Costs of raising funds includes fundraising and non-charitable trading activities;
- Expenditure on charitable activities includes costs of services and of grants, also support costs and depreciation on related assets; and
- Other expenditure represents those items not falling into the categories above.

Irrecoverable VAT is charged as an expense against the activity for which expenditure arose.

**(e) Support costs allocation**

Support costs are those that assist the work of the charity but do not directly represent charitable activities and include office costs, governance costs, and administrative payroll costs. They are incurred directly in support of expenditure on the objects of the charity and include project management carried out at Headquarters. All support costs have been allocated on the basis of number of employees. Fund-raising costs are those incurred in seeking voluntary contributions and do not include the costs of disseminating information in support of the charitable activities.

The analysis of these costs is included in note 7.



# Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 December 2019

**(f) Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost (or deemed cost) or valuation less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes costs directly attributable to making the asset capable of operating as intended. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a systematic basis over its expected useful life as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Leasehold land and buildings | Over the period of the lease |
| Office and Computer Equipment | 10%-33% according to the nature of the asset |
| Conservation Breeding Stock (agisted) | Annual Revaluation |

**(g) Heritage assets**

The Gene Bank is a collection of semen and embryos obtained from rare breeds of cattle, horses, sheep, goats and pigs. It acts as an archive to preserve bloodlines of breeds. Each year additions are made to the archive to ensure that it includes the current characteristics of a breed. The archive is regarded as an irreplaceable resource which cannot be valued with any degree of accuracy and will never be sold. As such it generates no income and so has no realisable value. Therefore it does not have a carrying value in the balance sheet. The costs incurred in maintaining the archive for conservation purposes are written off each year.

**(h) Investments**

Investments are recognised initially at fair value which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with changes recognised in 'net gains / (losses) on investments' in the SoFA if the shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably. Other investments are measured at cost less impairment.

**(i) Stocks**

Stocks comprise genetic resources, which are not part of the Gene Bank, and goods for resale. Genetic resources are valued at the lower of cost of production and market value. Retail stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

**(j) Debtors and creditors receivable / payable within one year**

Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in expenditure.

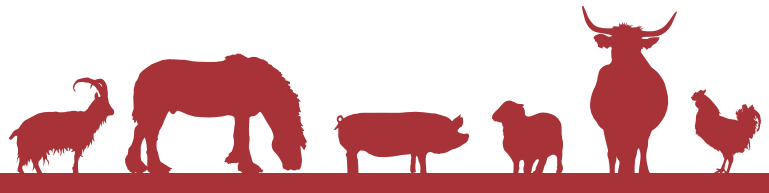
**(k) Impairment**

Assets not measured at fair value are reviewed for any indication that the asset may be impaired at each balance sheet date. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, or the asset's cash generating unit, is estimated and compared to the carrying amount. Where the carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount where the impairment loss is a revaluation decrease.

**(l) Leases**

Assets acquired under finance leases are capitalised and depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the expected useful life of the asset. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. The related obligations, net of future finance charges, are included in creditors.

Rentals payable and receivable under operating leases are charged to the SoFA on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.



**(m) Employee benefits**

When employees have rendered service to the charity, short-term employee benefits to which the employees are entitled are recognised at the undiscounted amount expected to be paid in exchange for that service. The charity operates a defined contribution pension plan for the benefit of its employees. Contributions are expensed as they become payable. The Trust agrees to pay a defined contribution into the employee's own personal pension scheme for eligible employees. The pension charge represents contributions payable by the Trust for the period. The Trust's liability is limited to the amount of the contribution. The liability for meeting future pension payments rests solely with the employee's personal pension scheme.

**(n) Tax**

The charity is an exempt charity within the meaning of schedule 3 of the Charities Act 2011 and is considered to pass the tests set out in Paragraph 1 Schedule 6 Finance Act 2010 and therefore it meets the definition of a charitable company for UK corporation tax purposes.

**(o) Financial instruments**

The Trust enters into only basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other amounts receivable and payable and loans to related parties. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at transaction value and subsequently measured at their settlement value with the exception of bank loans which are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**(p) Going concern**

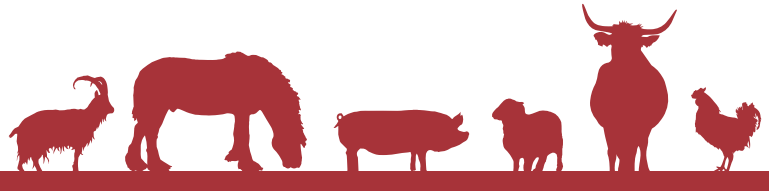
The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as the trustees believe that no material uncertainties exist. The trustees have considered the level of funds held and the expected level of income and expenditure for 12 months from authorising these financial statements. The budgeted income and expenditure is sufficient with the level of reserves for the charity to be able to continue as a going concern.

## 2 Income from donations and legacies

| | **2019** | 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| | **£** | £ |
| Grants and donations | **143,512** | 119,968 |
| Legacies | **21,594** | 76,254 |
| Membership Subscriptions (including gift aid) | **179,850** | 185,879 |
| | **344,956** | 382,101 |

Of the income from donations and legacies of £165,106 (2018 - £196,222), £117,420 (2018 - £94,516) was attributable to restricted, £nil (2018 - £nil) was attributable to designated funds and £47,686 (2018 - £101,706) was attributable to unrestricted funds.

Income from membership subscriptions was attributable entirely to unrestricted funds.



# Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 December 2019

## 3 Income from charitable activities

| | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ |
| Sale of goods and services (including Support Groups) | **45,597** | 57,326 |

Income from charitable activities includes £821 in respect of restricted funds and £44,776 of unrestricted funds in the current year and was wholly attributable to unrestricted funds in the previous year.

## 4 Income from other trading activities

| | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ |
| Advertising revenue | **11,695** | 15,060 |

Income from other trading activities was attributable to unrestricted funds in both years.

## 5 Income from investments

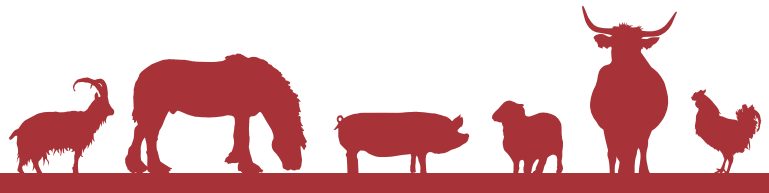
| | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ |
| Dividends - equities | **110,749** | 107,306 |
| Interest - fixed interest securities | **14,480** | 15,541 |
| | **125,229** | 122,847 |

Income from investments was attributable to unrestricted funds in both years.

## 6 Analysis of expenditure on charitable activities

| | | | | 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Activities undertaken directly | Grant funding of activities | Support costs | **Total** |
| | £ | £ | £ | **£** |
| Conservation Activities (including Support Group) | 297,190 | - | 152,534 | **449,724** |
| ARK Magazine | 52,899 | - | - | **52,899** |
| | **350,089** | **-** | **152,534** | **502,623** |

£75,673 (2018 - £77,962) of the above costs were attributable to restricted funds. £2,987 (2018 - £96,988) of the above costs were attributable to designated funds. £423,963 (2018 - £470,651) of the above costs were attributable to unrestricted funds.



## 7 Allocation of support costs

| | Raising funds | Conservation Activities | ARK Magazine | 2019 Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | **£** |
| Governance | - | 23,907 | - | **23,907** |
| Management salaries and expenses | 16,548 | 57,919 | - | **74,467** |
| Office operational costs and utilities | 8,714 | 30,499 | - | **39,213** |
| Depreciation | 2,197 | 7,685 | - | **9,882** |
| Professional charges | 2,430 | 8,505 | - | **10,935** |
| Irrecoverable VAT | 4,089 | 14,311 | - | **18,400** |
| Other | 2,773 | 9,708 | - | **12,481** |
| **Total** | **36,751** | **152,534** | **-** | **189,285** |

Supports costs, except governance costs, have been allocated based on staff time.

## 8 Governance costs

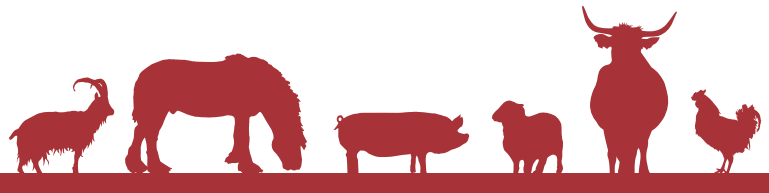
| | Note | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | **£** | £ |
| Trustees' remuneration | 11 | **-** | - |
| Trustees' expenses | 11 | **4,433** | 7,975 |
| Cost of Trustees' meetings and the AGM | | **2,338** | 869 |
| Auditors' remuneration | 10 | **5,250** | 4,950 |
| Legal fees | | **11,886** | 6,916 |
| | | **23,907** | 20,710 |

## 9 Net income / (expenditure) for the year

| | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| | **£** | £ |
| Net income / (expenditure) is stated after charging / (crediting): | | |
| Depreciation of tangible fixed assets | **9,881** | 9,778 |
| Operating lease rentals | **2,013** | 2,013 |
| Loss/(gain) on fair value movement of investments | **(345,568)** | 267,545 |

## 10 Auditors' remuneration

The auditors' remuneration amounts to an audit fee of £5,250 (2018 - £4,950) and other services of £10,935 (2018 - £25,438).



# Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 December 2019

## 11 Trustees' and key management personnel remuneration and expenses

The trustees neither received nor waived any remuneration during the year (2018: £nil).

The total amount of employee benefits (these benefits include **employer's** national insurance and pension costs) received by key management personnel is £80,864 (2018:£48,080). The Trust considers its key management personnel comprises the Chief Executive Officer.

| Four trustees (2018: Four) were reimbursed expenses as follows: | **2019** | 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| | **£** | £ |
| Travel | **3,729** | 1,214 |
| Subsistence | **91** | 651 |
| Accommodation | **613** | 6,080 |
| Other | **-** | 30 |
| | **4,433** | 7,975 |

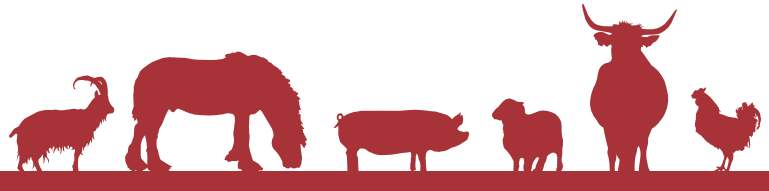
## 12 Staff costs and employee benefits

The average monthly number of employees and full time equivalent (FTE) during the year was as follows:

| | **2019** | **2019** | 2018 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | FTE | Number | FTE |
| Raising funds | 2 | 1 | 3 | **3** |
| Charitable activities | 4 | 4 | 4 | **4** |
| Governance | 3 | 3 | 3 | **2** |
| | **9** | **8** | **10** | **9** |

| The total staff costs and employees' benefits was as follows: | **2019** | 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| | **£** | £ |
| Wages and salaries | **252,093** | 256,294 |
| Social security | **25,159** | 21,863 |
| Defined contribution pension costs | **11,711** | 12,407 |
| | **288,963** | 290,564 |

One employee (2018: nil) received total employee benefits (**excluding** employer pension costs) of more than £60,000.



## 13 Tangible fixed assets

| | Short Leasehold | Office & Equipment | Conservation Breeding Stock (Agisted) | **Total** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | **£** |
| **Cost or valuation:** | | | | |
| At 31 December 2018 | 221,443 | 146,249 | 44,400 | **412,092** |
| Revaluation | - | - | 1,800 | **1,800** |
| At 31 December 2019 | 221,443 | 146,249 | 46,200 | **413,892** |
| **Depreciation:** | | | | |
| At 31 December 2018 | 132,945 | 135,341 | - | **268,286** |
| Charge for the year | 4,440 | 5,441 | - | **9,881** |
| At 31 December 2019 | 137,385 | 140,782 | - | **278,167** |
| **Net book value:** | | | | |
| At 31 December 2019 | 84,058 | 5,467 | 46,200 | **135,725** |
| At 31 December 2018 | 88,498 | 10,908 | 44,400 | **143,806** |

## 14 Heritage assets

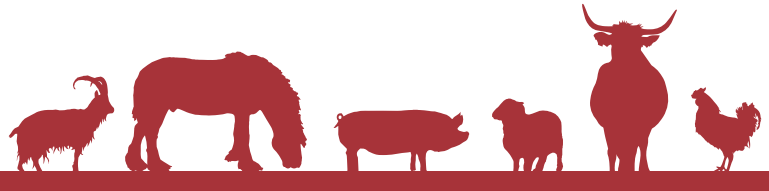
Heritage assets held are The National Archive Gene Bank and no value has been placed on this asset.

These assets are significant to the charity in order to safeguard the future of rare breeds. Expenditure to acquire preserve and develop The National Archive Gene Bank in the year was £133,659 (2018:£151,799).

## 15 Fixed asset investments

| | **Listed Investments** |
|---|---|
| | **£** |
| **Cost or valuation** | |
| At 31 December 2018 | **2,967,895** |
| Additions | **6,193** |
| Disposals | **(220,436)** |
| Revaluation | **345,568** |
| At 31 December 2019 | **3,099,220** |

| Investments at fair value comprise: | **2019** | 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| | **£** | £ |
| Equities & unit trusts | **2,635,138** | 2,363,938 |
| Cash within investment portfolio | **86,179** | 129,693 |
| Fixed interest securities | **377,903** | 474,264 |
| | **3,099,220** | 2,967,895 |



# Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 December 2019

The fair value of listed investments is determined by reference to the mid-market value of the unit trusts or quoted share price.

## 16 Stocks

| | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ |
| Semen for sale | **6,870** | 6,040 |

## 17 Debtors

| | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ |
| Trade debtors | **6,702** | 12,797 |
| Amounts owed by support groups | **43,326** | 43,399 |
| Prepayments and accrued income | **27,575** | 17,476 |
| Taxes recoverable | **4,176** | 16,624 |
| | **81,779** | 90,296 |

## 18 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

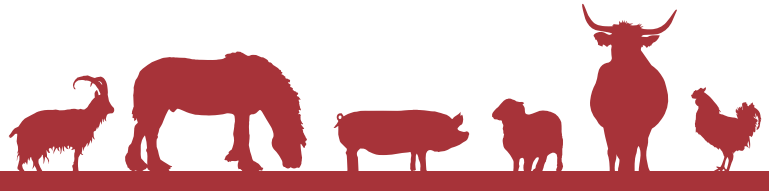
| | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ |
| Trade creditors | **19,376** | 24,405 |
| Other tax and social security | **8,685** | 5,624 |
| Other creditors | **2,823** | 1,451 |
| Accruals | **20,019** | 18,878 |
| | **50,903** | 50,358 |

## 19 Leases

Operating leases – lessee

Total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

| | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ |
| Not later than one year | **2,013** | 2,013 |
| Later than one and not later than five years | **8,052** | 8,052 |
| Later than five years | **28,182** | 30,195 |
| | **38,247** | 40,260 |



## 20 Fund reconciliation

| | Balance at 31 December 2018 | Income | Expenditure | Transfers | Gains / (losses) | Balance at 31 December 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| **Unrestricted funds** | | | | | | |
| Unrestricted | **950,656** | 409,236 | (637,230) | (144,267) | 345,568 | **923,963** |
| **Designated Funds** | | | | | | |
| Gene Bank | **2,000,000** | - | - | - | - | **2,000,000** |
| Conservation – Breed Stock (Agisted) | **44,159** | - | - | - | 1,800 | **45,959** |
| Linga Holm | **12,812** | - | - | - | - | **12,812** |
| Sandringham Charitable Trust | **19,224** | 13 | - | - | - | **19,237** |
| Dexter Cattle | **3,000** | - | (3,000) | - | - | **-** |
| Raising the Bar Project | **39,983** | - | - | (39,983) | - | **-** |
| Property improvement fund | **-** | - | - | 132,000 | - | **132,000** |
| Lop Fund | **-** | - | - | 55,000 | - | **55,000** |
| | **2,119,178** | 13 | (3,000) | 147,017 | 1,800 | **2,265,008** |

### Unrestricted funds description

Unrestricted funds are those funds available for use, at the discretion of the Trustees, in furtherance of the general objectives of the charity and which have not been designated for other purposes.

### Designated funds description

The archive Gene Bank is held to maintain the Heritage Assets for the benefit of the next generation.

The Conservation Breeding Stock (Agisted), reserve is the value of RBST rare breed stock on loan to livestock keepers to increase rare breed population numbers.

The Linga Holm Fund derives from the sale of certain assets in 2000. It is available for the conservation of North Ronaldsay sheep in the first instance.

Sandringham Charitable Trust was created from legacies received for the pursuance of conservation projects.

Dexter cattle fund was set up by the trustees for a small project specific to the breed.

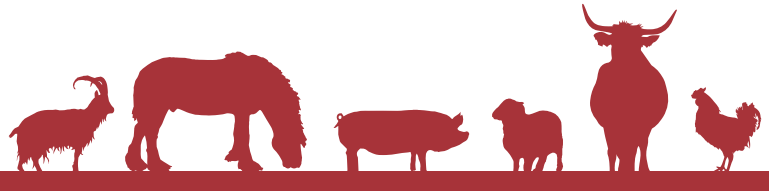
Raising the Bar Project, in 2017, the trustees tasked the executive to invest in significantly increased fundraising activities, not least from the corporate sector. In order to increase income streams we also need to invest in raising the public profile of our work. In order to achieve this, the trustees designated £170,000 under the Raising the Bar Project, effectively releasing 50% of the 2016 investment gains. This project came to an end during 2019 and remaining funds have been transferred back to Unrestricted funds.

The Property improvement fund relates to the proposed refurbishment of the premises at Stoneleigh Park.

The Lop Fund was created to help support the work in regard to British Lop pigs, along with the donation received from the Gerald Fallowes Discretionary Trust.

### Restricted funds and Trusts

We are extremely grateful to the charitable trusts and foundations that support our work. Some trusts provide general funding, while others prefer to sponsor specific projects as detailed on page 48.



# Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 December 2019

| Restricted funds | Balance at 31 December 2018 £ | Income £ | Expend -iture £ | Transfers £ | Gains / (losses) £ | Balance at 31 December 2019 £ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Fund Descriptions** | | | | | | |
| **Restricted cattle conservation** | | | | | | |
| Marjorie Coote Animal Charity Trust | **1** | - | (1) | - | - | **-** |
| F Johnson Original Population Dairy Shorthorn | **975** | - | (975) | - | - | **-** |
| 2019 - Cattle Campaign | **-** | 23,169 | (19,708) | (1,000) | - | **2,461** |
| N Bailey Albion Fund | **-** | 1,000 | - | - | - | **1,000** |
| **Restricted equine conservation** | | | | | | |
| The Beryl Evetts and Robert Luff Animal Welfare Trust Limited | **77** | - | (77) | | - | **-** |
| Marjorie Coote Animal Charity Trust | **10,000** | - | (5,448) | (250) | - | **4,302** |
| The Prince of Wales's Charitable Foundation | **952** | - | ( 952) | - | - | **-** |
| The Saintbury Trust | **1** | - | - | - | - | **1** |
| Heavy Horse Appeal 2017 | **41,374** | 1,721 | (28,514) | (1,500) | - | **13,081** |
| **Restricted goat conservation** | | | | | | |
| Goat Appeal | **2,040** | 1,464 | (2,308) | - | - | **1,196** |
| John Spedan Lewis Foundation | **1,539** | 1,450 | (1,526) | - | - | **1,463** |
| **Restricted pig conservation** | | | | | | |
| The Rothermere Foundation | **1** | - | (1) | - | - | **-** |
| William Dean Trust | **250** | - | (250) | - | - | **-** |
| Pig Appeal 2017 | **105** | - | (105) | - | - | **-** |
| The Saintbury Trust | **3,000** | - | - | - | - | **3,000** |
| Gerald Fallowes Discretionary Will Trust (received in 2017) | **248** | - | (191) | - | - | **57** |
| Gerald Fallowes Pigs BPA | **18,182** | - | - | - | - | **18,182** |
| PF Charitable Trust | **4,200** | - | (900) | - | - | **3,300** |
| Henry Robert Bull Charitable Trust | **1,000** | 1,100 | - | - | - | **2,100** |
| PG Fallows Lop Project | **-** | 18,900 | (4,152) | - | - | **14,748** |
| **Restricted sheep conservation** | | | | | | |
| Sheep Appeal 2015 | **6** | - | (6) | - | - | **-** |
| Norfolk Horn Fund Re-born project | **800** | - | (800) | - | - | **-** |
| T Colthorpe Sheep Fund | **300** | 130 | (430) | - | - | **-** |
| Rosy Wool Manx Loaghtan Fund | **-** | 1,707 | (876) | - | - | **831** |
| **Restricted Other projects** | | | | | | |
| David Walton memorial fund | **1,185** | - | (1,185) | - | - | **-** |
| Somerset Conservation Fund | **2** | - | - | - | - | **2** |
| Turkey Appeal 2016 | **2,995** | - | (1) | - | - | **2,994** |
| Poultry general | **100** | 240 | (49) | - | - | **291** |
| Phil Pennington Fund | **841** | - | (841) | - | - | **-** |
| Luton & District Poultry Group | **212** | - | - | - | - | **212** |
| Conservation general | **249** | 395 | (249) | - | - | **395** |
| Conservation Richard Dawes | **2,872** | - | (2,872) | - | - | **-** |
| Conservation A Pope Memorial Fund | | 2,000 | (2,000) | - | - | **-** |
| SRUC meeting | **251** | - | (251) | - | - | **-** |
| North Ronaldsay Dyke Appeal | **5,000** | - | - | - | - | **5,000** |
| Farm Park - Princes Charities Fund | **-** | 64,200 | (240) | - | - | **63,960** |
| Sula Gibbard Memorial Fund | **-** | 765 | (765) | - | - | **-** |
| | **98,758** | 118,241 | (75,673) | (2,750) | - | **138,576** |

## 21 Analysis of net assets between funds

| | Unrestricted funds | Designated funds | Restricted funds | **Total** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | **£** |
| Fixed assets | 1,046,937 | 2,188,008 | - | **3,234,945** |
| Cash and current investments | (153,029) | 77,000 | 130,885 | **54,856** |
| Other current assets / liabilities | 30,055 | - | 7,691 | **37,746** |
| **Total** | **923,963** | **2,265,008** | **138,576** | **3,327,547** |

## 22 Pensions and other post-retirement benefits

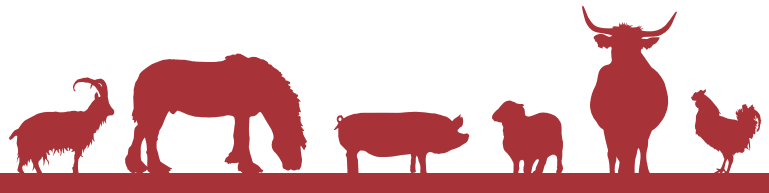
Defined contribution pension plans

The charity operates a defined contribution pension plan for its employees. The amount recognised as an expense in the period was £11,711 (2018:£12,407).

The defined contribution liability is allocated to unrestricted funds being raising funds £851 and conservation activities £2,015.

## 23 Related party transactions

There are no related party transactions during the period (2018: None).



# A gift in your Will is the greatest gift you may ever make

## Planning for the future

Our vision is a secure future for each of the UK's native breeds of livestock to ensure long-term food security, the conservation of important habitats and landscapes and the preservation of the UK's culture for future generations. You can help us achieve this vision with a legacy to RBST in your Will.

## What to do?

Your solicitor will advise you on the correct wording in your Will, but please ensure that you include our full name – Rare Breeds Survival Trust – with our registered office address and registered charity number as set out below. Please also include wording to state that you wish to make the gift for the 'general purposes' of Rare Breeds Survival Trust.

## Our promise

**When you make a gift to RBST in your Will, we will:**

- Answer any questions honestly and openly
- Never ask you the size or type of legacy
- Completely recognise that your family and friends come first
- Never ask you to tell us your intentions, but if you do, we will convey our sincere thanks
- Use your gift wisely

## No Will yet?

Free Wills Month brings together a group of well-respected charities to offer members of the public aged 55 and over the opportunity to have their simple Wills written or updated free of charge by using participating solicitors in selected locations around England, Northern Ireland and Wales.

An up-to-date Will written by a solicitor ensures your wishes are respected. It also avoids difficult decisions and legal complications for your loved ones. Free Wills Month allows you to provide for family and friends and leave a gift to your chosen charities too.

To take part in Free Wills Month please visit the website during the next campaign which takes place in October 2020. You can register your interest here www.freewillsmonth.org.uk/ and get an email reminding you that the campaign has started.

RBST
Rare Breeds Survival Trust

**If you have any questions, visit our website, call 02476 69551 or email fundraising@rbst.org.uk.**

Rare Breeds Survival Trust (RBST), Stoneleigh Park, Kenilworth, Warwickshire, CV8 2LG
Registered Charity Number 269442 (England and Wales)

# Corporate Directory

## Charity Reference and Administrative Details: Year Ended 31 December 2019

Charity registration number 269442
Company registration number 01204694

**Patron**
His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales, KG, KT, GCB, OM, AK, CD, QSO, PC.

**President**
Jimmy Doherty

**Vice Presidents**
Miss Elizabeth Buchanan, C.V.O, FRAgS
J Alan C Black
Lord Iliffe

**Chief Executive Officer**
Christopher Price (appointed February 11, 2019)

**Trustees**
John Atkinson (appointed 29 August 2019)
Jacqueline Biard (deceased 28 September 2019)
Martin Beard (stood down AGM 29 August 2019)
Tom Davis
Julian Hosking (stood down AGM 29 August 2019)
Dameon Layt
Sandra Mansell
Tullis Matson (resigned 19 November 2019)
Prof Tim Morris (stood down and co-opted AGM 29 August 2019)
Ryan Perry (appointed 29 August 2019)
Alison Pope (co-opted 18 September 2019)
Dr Richard Small (resigned 13 July 2019)
Gail Sprake

**Conservation Committee**
Tom Davis, Julian Hosking, Dameon Layt, Sandra Mansell, Tullis Matson, Tim Morris, Richard Small, Ryan Perry, Gail Sprake.

**Finance and Governance Committee**
Martin Beard, Alison Pope, Jacqueline Biard, John Atkinson, Gail Sprake, and in attendance, the Chief Executive Officer.

**Registered office**
Avenue Q, Stoneleigh Park, Kenilworth,
Warwickshire, CV8 2LG

**Investments Scrutineer**
Magnus Mowat (nominated by the Board)

**Honorary Ambassadors**
Peter Hayford, Poultry
Nigel Oakley, Heavy Horses
Cyrus Todiwala OBE, DL, Chef
John Wilkes, North America

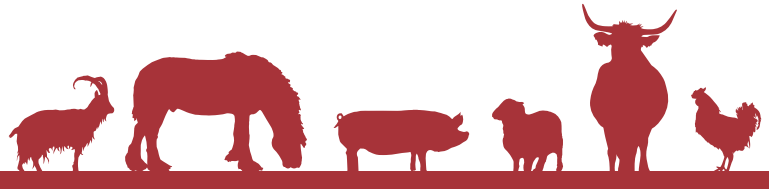
**Auditor**
Dafferns LLP
One Eastwood
Harry Weston Road
Binley Business Park, Binley
Coventry, CV3 2UB

**Legal advisors**
Lodders LLP
10 Elm Court
Arden Street
Stratford upon Avon
Warwickshire, CV37 6PA

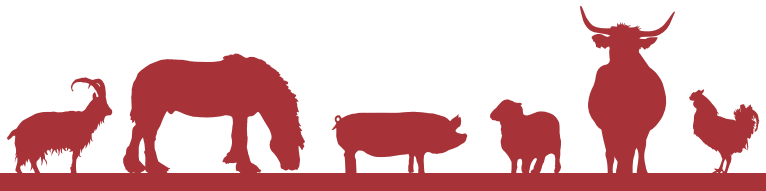
**Bankers**
Barclays Bank, 48/50 The Parade,
Leamington Spa CV32 4DD

**Investment managers**
Smith and Williamson
25 Moorgate
London, EC2R 6AY

**Staff at the date of this report**
Claire McNicol: Director of Finance & Operations and Company Secretary
Prof Philippe Wilson: Head of Conservation
Tom Blunt: Field Officer - South East
Rachel Foley: Customer Services
Andrea Parry-Jones: Farm Parks Project Officer
Hannah Knowles: Conservation Coordinator (Part Time)
Jean Henderson: Conservation Assistant (Part Time)
Hilary Young: Customer Services Assistant (Part Time)



RBST
Rare Breeds Survival Trust

rbst.org.uk
enquiries@rbst.org.uk
024 7669 6551

**Patron: His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales KG KT GCB**
Company Limited by Guarantee Registered in England No.01204694
Registered Charity No.269442